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PAUL R. SHIPMAN, Editors

AGENTS.

E. S. hauffman, Huston v le. I M. Lambdin, Hapkins adford. Angusta. B. M. Chambers, George Berry's Stall town. Eder, Campbelle Sam'l Ray, Jr., Tompkine

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1864.

STATUS OF REBEL STATES. -- Nothing short o success in the rebellion can get the rebel States out of the Union. They have therefore to be eated whilst the rebellion lasts, and after it is subdued, as States in the Union, except that their right or power to co-operate in the manage ent of the Federal Government.

Nothing can be more irrational than to supone a power la Congress either to expel the the over them, whilst the constitution prohib is even the nation from depriving them by con-

If there is anything equally irrational it is the ard attempt to deduce from the clause guarntecing "to every State a republican form of overnment" a power in Congress to impose on a State a government that is not republi-

antee under I retext of its fulfilment. Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to what was precisely meant by "republican gov ernment," there can be none that self-govern ment by the people of the State was indisermanent form of government dictated by Congress or any extraneous power was cerrepublican or self government.

So, also, as to the anti-republican idea of giving to once the the government of the other nine-tenths of the people of a State. The rule of the m jority is a fundamental

islte, according to all American ideas of a After the rebell on is subdued the nation with not tolerate any protracted arbitrary govern-

ment of the rebei States, even if Courress has the right so to govern during the robellion. much power in the Federal Government, leadthe most necessary safeguard of the nation's

A CERSATION OF HOSTILITIES. -The cosession of hostilities for which the Chicago Platform declares is a creeation of hostilities based upon the ission of the rebels to the constitution. It presupposes the virtual accomplishment of the only legitimate object of hostilities. "So soon," eavs General McClellan, interpreting this clause of the platform lp his letter of acceptance. "as it is clear, or even probable, that our present adversaries are ready for peace, upon the busis of opie, consistent with the honor and interest of the country, to secure such peace, re-estab onetit tional of every State. The I'll n is the one c n of peace. We ask no more." This is the cessati a ol hostilities which

the e nd tion of the reserve and who is to br a cessal their readiness to r rn to the U ion under the mode ng anew the dom tie instituti of the should vote for Mr. Lincoln. But all who desire to continue the war simply for the constitutions aire a constion of hostilities whenever this pur pose can be accomplished without further war of the Chicago Platform respecting a cessation of hostilities is in fact nothing more or less than a faithful ay | ion of the Crittenden Resolu tion to the existing state of affairs. All the on rant con craing this clause is naked

RETALIATION-TWO GUERGLAS EXECUTED On the 18th of October a gang of thirty ontlaws surrounded the house of Mr. Cavin, three miles from Green river, and about the same ing apartments and dragged Matthew Murray a soldier of the 1 h Kentneky infantry, from next morning he was found in a sinkhole, shot brough the head, and cold in death. Murray Mr. Cavin, being a relation, he was spending cw days with him. The mnrder was dastardly owardly -and as soon as the facts wer mad known to General Barbridge, he determined to avenge the outrage and the soldier's death. On Sunday two guer'das, captured in the State were taken from the Military Prison in this city and sent under guard of a file of men to the spot where the murder was committed, and ther shot to death by mu ketry. The names of the tion for an nni ravoked deed of blood, are Rich ard Cheeny and 3 Donald, alias J. Peters. Both were notori a outlaws, and were captured with sims in the bands, waging a warfure up de reless citizens, in defiance of Gvil and mili

THE ACT OF INDIMNITY.-This is an attenty y Congress to nearp the omnipotence of an English Parliame t, for the purpose of screening the President and his subordinates from th legal respons billty incurred by their multifa property of private citizens. Its gross uncon stitutionality and iniquity are well exposed in Representatives. The act is dishonorable to our national character if the Judiciary permit

Emerson Etheridge said in a e speed

In my Statewe will have no vote. And why Just because Abraham Lincoln has used it army and naw of this country for two year and a half to keep me out of the Union, and differentiate sitting.

This is a just arraignment, as has been estable lished conclusively in the rending can year The argument is now closed. Fellow-citizens, render

The Union is dear to us, but free speech free press, trial by jury, and the privilege of and make it valuable to us. Let no fooi tell n then that these rights must be taken from no fine hiele while, in order to restore the Union. This is abourd. You might as well part with your

life for a little while in order to preserve it. men of America are with McClellan to-day. The interests of office-holders, contractors, and

Li nama General S out we to a louer to Mr. Seward the day previous to ale La, gran of Prilent Lin, which was r t made to t' near'y tao years afterwards, when n Var B ren read it in one of his abeeches. Seward was degrated as Secretary of the tale, and therefore General Scott aldressed im a gave several alternative plans to meet he exigencies by which the incoming Adminisration would be surrounded. They were cou-Mati n on the basis of the Crittenden comproalse, luvasion and conquest of the insurgent States, or saving, "was ward sisters, depart in yeace." The plan of compromise was advoated by the Democrate and conservatives genrally, and the plan of letting the South go was ral Scott was in favor of conciliation. He said:

This healing meas re was defeated by the njoined eff rts of secessionists and abolitionsts, and President Lincoln, when Sampter was esailed, determined upon war, which, in his inds, has degenerated into a war of conquest and soljugation. Upon this plan the matured udgment of General Scott decided as follows: udgment of General Scott decided as follows: Conquer the seceded States by invading samies. No doubt this might be done in two or three years by a young and able General—a Wolfe, a Pesaix, or a Hoche—with three hundred thousand disciplined men, kept up to that number, estimating a third for garrisons, and he loss of a yet greater number by skirmishes, eleges, battles, and Southern fevers.

The conquest completed at that enormous waste of life to the North and Northwest, with at least two hundred and fifty millions of dollars added thereto, and cui beno? Fifteen derastated provinces! not to be brought into harmony with their conquerors; but to be held ron GENERATIONS by heavy garrisons, at an expense quadruple the not dulles or taxes which it would be possible to extent from them. possible to extort from them, POLLOWED BY

A part of this has proved prophetic, and we are to determine whether it all shall prove so. Can those States be brought into harmony with the North under the policy of conest, su jugation, confiscation, and em tion? General Scott thinks not, but that they nst be held for generations by the strong arm of in stary power, and, finally, that a protecto or emperor will follow. Fellow-citizens, think of these words of wisdom from the old soldier in whom General Andrew Jackson reposed all confidence in 1832, when nullifleation-the first roe of the birth of secession-was crushed by their united energy and statesmanship.

Colonel John P. Sanderson, whose death e telegraph recently announced, was Assistant cretary of War in the first period of the rebellion, and at the time of his death was Provost Marshal General of Missonri. Colonel Sanderson was attended in his last sickness by the Rev. Henry Cox, pastor of the Union Methodist Church, to whom the dving officer made confessions, which the pastor committed to writing as they were given to him by the penitent. These confessions have been communicated to the Cincinnati Gazette in a letter from which we take the following extract, the speaker being Colonel Sanderson himself:

on assuming the duties of the war-office, nowever, I was brought into contact and close communication with the secret councils of the administration, at which General Scott, the Secretary of War, and sometimes Mr. Chase and others, were present. These meetings sometimes took place in my room, and I thus obtained in the secretary in the secretary that have a support of the secretary that have been supported with the secretary that the secretary that have the secretary that have the secretary that the secretary that have the secretary that t ined in firmation concerning records which have ver sen the light of day, but which will one day tomich the nation. I became profoundly disgusted to the vile corruption that had carred our bountry with the vile corruption that had careed our toustry, in the chape of persons decesed in the garb of gentlemen, and occupying high positions of trust, for which they had no qualifications whatever. I tried to east these people out, but in vain, and I only incurred their enumby. I fell Ill under the terrible weight of my duties, and at last asked to be relieved and appointed to the Lientenant Colmeley of the 18th U. S. infantry, preferring to go to the field to reader what service I could in an honorable and patriotle way, rather than fack with the foul birds surrounding the government at Washington.

Such is the death-bed confession of one of M Lincoln's favorite officials. Is it not time that those astounding "records which have no the light of day" were brought to light? Is it not overnment at Washington" were driven out? Let the people but speak the word to-day, and to the national salvation, will be done.

The Richmond Hispatch says: "If we ould command a million of votes, Abraham Incoln should receive them all." Reader, you can command at least one vote. Shall the favor-

The Richn ud Examiner savs: "Abraha has been a good emperor for us; he has served made irrevocable the separation of the old Union into nations especially foreign, and we of the old Union, do you share this regret? If

not, do what you can to make the parting sure. The Mobile Register says: "The Democratic arty ls not in power now, and we may thank God for it." We thank God that the people have the opportunity to put the Deme party in power now. Will they not improve it?

The rebels hardly committed a greater atrage upon the Union by seceding from it than Lincolu and Johnson and their friends are seeking to perpetrate by using the military power of the government to wrest from the on le the elective franchise in November. The bels are trying to divide the Union into two parts, while Line dn, Johnson, & Co. are laborng to render every portion of it, over which helr power extends, a wild theatre of mingled ceivable kind of high-handed, low-handed, and berhanded outrage. The rebels are unwilling to live in our repul lic, and the abolitionists are doing their best or worst to make it unfit to

the New York Times boasts that the Adof the Mi issippi," Oh, ves, how very seen he Adn inl tration has made the navigation of that stream. How would the Administration I ke to take a trip just now from Calro to New

live in.

The first rebel gun upon Fort Sumter d the nation to avenge the insult. More an il ree jear, and a half have passed, and Who be ieves that such would have been the graceful fact, had not the emaicipation procun ti n becu i sued?

ervice who i not in favor of Llule Mac Witch, Chronicle, ontracter, with his arms shoulder-deep in the

treasury, that isn't in favor of Long Abe? gar It is well said that the importance of one ontest depends on what it must decide. The ccess of Lincoln is interminable war for the bolition of slavery; the success of McClellan is

cace upon the basis of the Union of our The New York Tribune says the last words on that flag!" This is the flag that was once ed halle Tribuue as a flanuting lie, and the

world was called upon to tear it down! The Union forever! Let us deliver to ou bildren the whole inheritance of our fathers; et the whole had, from the blkes to the gulf, and om ocean to ocean, be embraced and shadwed by the dear old flag!

The Portland Advertiser thinks that the liti mists "will find themselves shorn What a tremendous wool-crop the country wil

ger Lay no wagers with the abolitionists on the elections. If they want to wage anything,

lev call our violence. They seem to think our pen a slanghter-pen (In one thing Mr. Lincoln is like a toper; to sooner gets one draft than he wants an

Jeff Davie has appointed the 16th of this

The New York Common ' Advertion LITES I' 12 to E me very whole me advi. "An of ce-seeking, p limborgariz i n." save the Advention, "r do week mon at leh low with we have jut pried, and as one of the inpluforms. The Whig party has detroved by cital's relula of part an excitement, there this of rt at contralization, for its great men have been charges of disloyalty made against all censed to give it vitality, and the centralized the citizens of our S ate who could not con-Democracy etood without a rivel. We now eccentionally advocate the re-election of Mr. Linpresent the world the end spectage that every colu. In order to fasten this charge muon the office, from tide waiter to President, from Con- friends of McClellan, we have had it reported stable to Governor, is filled in pursuance to the over and over again that in "co; perhead meet mandates of a centralized organization. Indi- ings" the attendants would cheer for the Presividual greatness is crushed beneath party little- | dent of the relici Confederacy. After the coutest ness; great principles are replaced by shallow it is time to put history on the right track and party platforme! The Republican party halled at first as the equiponts of co-trailing, soon adopted the same errors as the Democratic done by showing up a "specimen brick" of the party, and today it is the biter for of every boad | Republican policy in Kentucky. Last Saturday the favorite of Greeley and the radicale, (ren. | adopted the same errors as the Democratic and individual political seen. Chare and Seward night Lieutenant-Governor Jarob spoke at are made to work in party harness driven by

> "How shall we free our cities, townships, couni e blighting offices of this party centralizacan we have free political parties that will be a wholesome check on government? How can higher thoughts and motives?

As far as parties watch and restrain governestitutions; but when they cancilon and shield the abuses of government, and when they themselves become despotic, they are evils that must be eradicated. Parties are conventional bodies through which we may gain greater freedom, but through which we may also lose our liber-How can partles be made to secure the first and avoid the latter result?

"The insolent demand of parties that lovally i due to party organizations must be rebuked if we would be free; and adhesion to principles nust be cultivated and encouraged. Let us ever keep in mind that republics carnot be saved by governmental organizations. The American cople cannot be made bester than they are by the enactment of laws, nor can we increheir intelligence or wealth through governmen-The chief duty of all who desire to improve the public mlud is to impress on the masses that the elevation of the whole policical body depends on the intelligence and virtue of its individual members, and that parties and and latelligence.

These remarks do equal credit to the candor and the judgment of our Republican contemic

rary. JOHNSONVILLE-IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY .-- As the details of the operations at Johnsonville, Tennessee, are made public, the greater the disaster to the Union cause becomes apparent. Johnsonville is a military post, situated on the Northwestern railroad and the Tennessee river, and it has been made a graud depot for Government supplies. Transports would ascend the Tennessee river as far as the post, and there discharge their freight, to be transported to other points by railroad. Outside of Nashville, it is the most important military point in Tennessee. To capture it the rebels have made a dest-erate effort, and have met with partial success. On I'riday morning F: rest planted four batteries on the river, all bearing upon the town, at a range of about 660 yards. Soon after, the light opened in earnest, and shot and shell flew thick and fast. Three gurficoats engaged the batteries below the town, and one the guns above. In this engagement, the flag-ship Kcy West received twenty shots through her. The fight was kept up at intervals all day. In order to prevent the transports and gunboats from falling into the hands of the rebels, they were fired by our men and destroyed. Among the transports thus distroyed were the Venus. Arcola, Done No. 2, Anrora, Mountaineer, J. B. Ford, Goody Friends, and Duke. Besides these and the gunboats, tifty barges laden with government supplies were consumed by the fire communicated to the immense stores of goods piled on the wharf, and then to the government varehouses. Col. May, of the steamer Arcola, to whom we are indebted for this information. estimates that at least five millions of army rations and au untold quantity of other suptlies, such as clothing, arms, equipments, ect., great. A Quartermaster, whose name we could not learn, was killed on board the gunboat Key West. The rebels shelled the town with great fury, and created a panic among the citizens and government employes. On Saturday evenanding the post, with his command. The extensive work-hops and large warehouses

Austria and Venetia .- The New York Commercial Advertiser says the European Governas each keeps up an enormous establishment all feel that the day of disarming must be postdraw a large part of her army from Venetia and to otherwise reduce her military force. The London journals regard this as a step in the right direction, but they do not interpret it as a preinde to a general reduction of the armies of tle continent. The London Herald says that Austria relieves herself of this burthen "because tion determines everything else. If a man is afford to maintain It at Its previous standard. and because she has discovered that an armed peace may be no less ruinous thau an open war. She has tried the experiment sufficiently long to be in a position to judge of its efconclusion that her dominions cannot support their protection without danger of utter ruin." Taxation in Venetla for the support of the army has already crippled the people, and the trade of Venice has dimluished so rapidly that the ossession of the province is likely to entail a rions loss upon the imperial exchequer. Farseeing statesmen in Europe think the time is not na altogether, and become a part of the kingdom of Italy, and Italian statesmen have telt pred that war with Austria for Venetia would e impolitic, sluce its addition to the domains of Victor Emanuel has seemed to be only a quesful. As Venetia is retained by Austria only by a state of war, so far as expenditure is concerned, the "map of Europe" may soon have a new

dustrionsly lying about frauds, which they say ave been perpetrated on the New York soldiers ote, but they say nothing about the open and nfamous frands they committed in Indiana and

nion and the Constitution, draw in your pickons. Let your ballots then speak in thunder tones for McClillan, Penbleron, and the

The New York Times says "Grant needs is loreements, and, with these to an adequate extent, the capture of Richmond is a foregone of men furlonghed to go home to vote

The abolitionists show the most shameful isrespect to our citizens of the Jewish religion. y their repeated references to Mr. Belmont, the hairman of the Democratic National Com-

must long since have been deafeued by 'the leafening cheers" that they speak of as being Under an abolition administration our

onntry's character has depreciated more than here are upon his head more official iniquities

Let us guard our liberties now, or w mouth as a day of thanksgiving. For what? shall soon have none to guard.

frightle heated political controver-vibrough obliterate all stains of reported disloyalty from the garments of Kentucky, and this can be easily Frankfort. We may say here that he is one of the noble i specimens of loyal conservatism to be found in the country. An ardent Breekinties, States, and above all our great minds from ridge Democrat in 1860, and with all his surthat I is west aside the mi cralic rule by which the influence of that in greater which party fidelity is made the standard of a | leader exerted, he never swerved from his man's consistency, and servility to party the ! lovalty to the Union cause or his devotion measures of a man's claims to office? How to the maintenance of an andivided coun-Alter he had finished an effective speech st the State Capital, amid-t lond cheers for McClellan, a shout for Jeff Dayls arose from the bringing into them better men, governed by crowd. The military guard was on the qui rice to detect the offender and he was promptly arment they are necessary adjuncts to republican ardent supporter of Mr. Lincoln. Upon the setablishment of this fact he was released from dures with a gentle reprinand. We dismiss this mode of electioneering without even dignifying it liv a reprimand; for whoever has practised it was ashamed of himself during the act of commission and will feel the stings of conscience whenever he thinks of the potty partienn requery into which he was betrayed. 1801 when real cheers went up in Kentucky for Jeff Davis, our Union men took their position n times that tried men's souls, and resited the secursion infection at the peril of their We do not recollect one single Individal, calling him-elf an "unconditional Union" Her ablican, for the last two or three months, who, at that fearful erils, stood in the breach and pronetod the herce surges of relydlion which like an infant Hercules, showed strength and craft from its very cradle. Amid the flash of knives, the click of revolvers, and the flaunting of white flags, an unda nited band of heroic citizens stood the crushing out of rebellion. The glorious phalanx has since then been unbroken. We

> country has introduced a new set of manners and customs, which challenge the consideration of the sober part of evey reommunity. The radical politicians, as a contemporary says, have always expressed great horror of the domestic nstitutions of some parts of the country. They tell us that it injures the morals and the manuers of the people, that it gives to the men the characteristics of tyrants, and to the women -they say little about the women. It does not concern us at present to deny the theory of radcalism on this subject, but we sugge t as worthy of examination the question, what improvement on these social manners and customs radment occasion to call the attention of our readers to the radical taste in literature, and the styles of public discussion which its most polished examples afford for the young and vising generation. It is a fair question, whether the new manners are at all superior to "slaveholding manners;" whether the new style of treating opponents, lu differences of opinion, is any better than the Southern style of toleration: whether in short, society organized on the proposed model will be any more agreeable and refined than society as organized in lar love for the reference style of conversation and discussion. A man imbued with the new radical princi; les seems to take it for granted that it is his first and foremost duty to express his own opinions and to condemn foreibly the exwith the ordinary expression of dissent, but heregards it as perfectly proper, indeed duty, to say to a person with whom he is conversing, and who does not agree with him, "You are a say to a man. "You are a liar." he would expect to be somewhat severely dealt with, as the way of the world is; but if he says, "You are a traitor." and gets knocked down for his impertinence, he is astonished at the result, and omplains to the nearest United States authoritv. This seems to be an accepted rule of the radical code of society, that there is nothing wrong in calling a man a traitor. Naturally this rule affects all the relations of radicals to it is also an accepted rule of radical social life that it does no harm if falsehood and slander to any extent should be circulated about a man ln the opposition. At all events a recklessness about personal character and reputation is displayed which makes it impossible to depend on a radical's estimate of or statement relating to another man's character. The political ques-

right on the negro question he is praised inordinately; if he is wrong on that, there is no mercy, not even the mercy of truth, for him. There was an amnsing illustration of the radical spirit, which was laughed at for a month or two in conservative circles. When Mr. Hawthorne published his last book, he dedicated fit to Franklin Pierce, a gentleman of the highost character and accomplishments, the old and devoted personal friend of the author, and one who had tilled the highest office on the globe, that of the elected President of the Amerlean people. What Indignation it excited among the whole pack of radical newspapers and redenounced it everywhere. The outery was fulny in the extreme. They could not pardon such an atrocious crime in Haw-He must have laughed quietly became he had dedicated his book to his eminent fellow-countryman and friend. All the The inference is, that, according to the radical rules for the future regulation of society and conservative. Illustrations of radical impertinence and egotlsm might be multiplied to the extent of columns. The abusive, billingsgate style of editorial, public speaking, and general literature, introduced to a considerable extent into the pulpit, is so well known that it does not need illustration. The question is whether It is an improvement on what we have had in former days. This question is one of importance It is not to be denied that the new style introduced et lines, and prepare for the great battle of free- into our country is producing a marked effect ou young and old. It is embittering the whole social life of the people. The vast amount of latelligenec, education, and refinement which characterizes the conservative classes of society natur ally resists and bars out the innovations which are proposed. Social relations between people of the two parties become more and more difficult from month to month. Intelligent people on both sides will recede from each other, the one class accepting the new style, the other refusing it, and thus the greatest social chasm ever created in America will be opened. Once

opened, it will be hard to fill it. We commend to the serious consideration of cial manners and customs their children may best adopt, the old conservative or the new rad-If they have any doubts, a week's study of radical newspaper literature will enlighten them as to the character of that style.

Meteorologists and natural philosophers will have an opportunity of investigating the Espy theory by instituting inquiries as to how the great political battle of vesterday brought on the heavy rain-storm.

Far A Boston Editor says, that, if McClollar s elected, he shall lose his faith. He has lost. MILITARY JURISPRUDENCE.

On the 4th of January, 1843, now more than twenty years ago, the venerable Lientenantpaper on the relation of martial law, marked b the eradition and sagacity which characterizes all his writing on politico-military topics. In the recently published pages of his autobiographic phy the lilustrious reteran reproduces a portion of this paper, as we learn from a New York contemporary (for we have not yet seen the vol. me containing it), which is highly applicable o onr times for the principles of military jurisrudence which it inchicates in contrast with ne assumptions upon which the present Administration acts, in a way as contrary to military as to civil law. In this article General Scott, after cling the fifth and sixth of the amendments of the constitution, writes as fellows:

If these amendments do not expressly secure the citizen, not belonging to an army, from the possibility of being dragged before a council of war, or court-martialled for any crime, or on any pressure schutssener, then there can be no security for any human right under human institutions. Congress and the President could not, if they were unanimous, proclaim martial law over any portion of the United States without first throwing these amendments into the fire.

It is ruigarly supposed, particularly by those who are "dressed in a little brief authority," and lust for more, that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus lets in upon the citizen martial law. The suspension

pen the citizen martial law. The suspension Congress would certainly, for the time, enable ower to hold any citizen incarcerated wi anse and without trial; but, if brought to trial must still be before one of the ordinary court must still be before one of the ordinary courts of the land.—See Awobiography of Scott, Vol. 1, pa. 298. By comparing these doctrines of military inprudence, as then universally recognized in our country, with those moon which the War Department is acting to-day in assuming jurisdiction, by its military commissions, over offences committed by citizens in every walk of life, the reader will be able to measure the monstrous gulf whileh has been fixed between the legal traditions of our past and the illegal ractices of our present.

A NEW ASPIRANT-HE CLAIMS TO BE SUE expy.-It appears that some ambitious youth aspires to the reputation, as made in a few brief months by Sue Mundy, the outlaw woman, and the leader of a desperate cutthroat gang. Not innocent victims by wholesale, this beardless outh would associate his name with terror by ssruning the title of Suc Mundy. We have no doubt that the cowardly knave would grace the pettleoats far better than Miss Sue does herself, but when he makes pretentions to bolder acts, the cheat is so very apparent that even the

The name of this young aspirant is Clark. A few days ago he doffed pantaloons and donned crinoline and llowing skirts, and, thus attired, entered the camp of Major Bristow, at Bloomeutthroat gang, and is acknowledged as the leader. Last Saturday a scont from Majer Bristow's command made a sudden descent apon the thieves, captured three of the sconnrels, and frightened the craven-hearted Clark nearly out of his wits. Several shots were fired at him; but, being an expert rider, he managed o cacaje unharmed by lying that on his horse and using the whip in the most vigorous manthe field, or if he will persist in travelling a road that leads to the gallows, let him sail under his own name, and stand on his own

SHOT IN RETALIATION .- On Wednesday evening last, four guerillas were seut from Lexington to Pleasureville, Henry county, and there shot to death in retaliation for the marder of a Union man by one of the gangs of thieving outlaws now roving about the State. The names and address of each of the four executed men are as follows: William Long, Maysville, Ky.; William Tithe, Williamstowu, Ky.; William D. lng ln the North. When reformers propose | Darbor, Dallasburg, Carroll county, Ky.; and to introduce new manners and new customs it | R. W. Yates, Bacon creek, Hart county, Kv. The prisoners were brought down from Lexthe thinking classes of society with any particu- of twenty-four soldiers. There was nothing youthful about the appearance of the doomed men. Neither of them were over twenty-five years of age. The scene of execution was about two hundred yards from the depot. The first volles failed to kill William Long. He fell to the ground severely wounded, but, quickly raisn haste, as he was not afraid to die. As soon as the execution was over, the soldiers left the vilage on the train waiting for them. The bodies f the pufortunate men were left to be forward ed to their friends. After the military guard had ed, dashed into the village, reined up their forses lu front of the corpses, and, with cocked revolvers in their hands, swore by the blood o their dead comrades that their death should be evenged. The seene, in effect, was tragical, and was calculated to make a deep impression upo

> the hearts of the persons who witnessed it. ry Department at Washington having been for some time engaged in making arrangements for the procurlug of cotton, has at length coure to a decision. We understand that three agents will be appointed, to be located severally at are to purchase, on account of the Government all cotton brought in to them at two-thirds o of delivery. But the cotton in districts where tion of President Lincoln, must have been raised by compensated labor, if it is the product of the scope of the proclamation, as Kentucky and other States not disloyal were by that instrument. The payments to be made by the Goy ernment agents for these purchases, will be one third in each and two-thirds in certificates of indebteduess, which certificates will be taken up as soon as the agents have time to send the cotton to New York, effect its sale, and receive the proceeds of sale. If the cotton is brought from the States in insurrection, and it is the wish of the seller to receive in exchange or in transport such articles as are not contraband of war to the amount of one-third of his sales. These are the chief features of the regulations

which will be immediately made public in de-A NOTORIOUS GUERILLA CAPTURED.—On Sui day morning last, the netorious guerilla leader Capt. George Wright, who has led a wild life. and for three years been a terror to the citizen of Greene county, Ky., was severely wonuded in slinnish near Greensburg, with a small deachment of Federal soldiers, under command of Lient, Skeepe, of the 13th Keutucky cavalry Wright is one of those bloodthirsty scoundrels that rejoice in the murder of delenceless citizens, the plundering of quiet homes, and the obbing of peaceable travellers. He has enjoyed a long career of crime, has robbed and mur dered without stint, and now will meet the denands of justice. He is a prisoner in the hands of Gen. Hobson, and, as soon as his condition permits, he will be arraigned and tried for his

A MONITOR IN MINIATCRE.—The diminative louitor to be exhibited in the pond on the ommon of Boston, during the progress of the ailor's fair, for the benefit of the funds of that oble enterprise, is a perfect specimen of the work they were assisted fitly by a set of treacherous factionists attached lossely to our own being iron-clad, turreted, and furnished with party, who, after they had inflicted upon Gene boiler, steam engine, and propeller screw. libited. Numerous sham fights are expect to take place between the vessels on the pone and the batteries on shore. Models of t

mons 20 and 15-inch guns will be exhibited. The Richmond Inquirer says that the afederate currency "has ceased to be a standard of value." It is a standard of quite as much value as that other standard, the ensign of the The heavy rain vestorday seemed to

dampen somewhat the political enthusiasm of our people. Would to God it had washed out all their political sius. General Hood is not a true man. He is a

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1861. ga-Mr. Liucoln ls re-cleeted. The people have decreed that he shall be our Chief Magtrale for another term. We of course bow to

The future of the Republic is gloomy. It is dark. Tet we do not despair. And we exhort Constitutional Unionists everywhere to be of good cheer. The people, it is true, have decreed that Mr. Lincoln shall be our Chief Magistrate for another term; but this decree does not involve necessarily an approval of the extreme and revolutionary policy which Mr. Lincoln is in strictness committed. Nor can we believe that it involves such approval in fact. We indeed believe that it does not. The pelicy in question, was not avowed generally by the Republican loaders in the canvass. It was generally disavowed. It was not presented direct'y and distinctly to the people

For example, the New York Times, Mr. Lin ocln's metropolitan organ, strongly and steadily reselled the imputation that Mr. Lincoln sancned this policy. Replying to the comments of the National Intelligencer upon Mr. Lincoln's incurrenties "to whom it may concern," the Times said: President Lincoln has never "refused to re

President Lincoln has never "regulated to reserve or consider any proposition looking to peace or Union nuless accompanied with the absolutement of slavery." He has never "prescribed" that abandonment as a "rise qua non" of receiving or considering such propositions. He has never expressed a "determination" to receive and consider no preposition for prace and thion "walker it also embraces the abandonment of slavery." We admit that he has used language which encourages and even tempts unsecrupulates or unresecting opponents to bring this charge against him, but the lanelligencer is not accustomed either itself to use words loosely or to give loose construction to words that are need by official persons in important public documents, it writes with precision itself, and it is in the habit of assuming that others do laxevise.

n this country uses language with greater pre-islen than President Lincoln. He sacrifies ev-rything to this. He never seeks to write grace d sentences, to use elegant language, or ound sonorous periods. He writes always f ae simple purpose of saying precisely what he wans to say—that, and nothing more. What co does say that he means; what he does not wish to be understood as har-

he does say that he means; what he does not say, he does not wish to be understood as having either said or meant.

Mr. Lincoln did say that he would receive and consider prepositions for peace, coming with proper authority, if they embraced the integrity of the Union and the abandonisent of slavery. But he did not say that he would not receive them unless they embraced both these conditions. He did not say that he would not receive them even if they embraced neither. He was not laying down an ultimatum; he was not prescribing conditions sine qua non at all. He was not called upon to do anything of the kind-Ile was not even propositions. No propositions for peace were made or profiered by anybody that even professed to have any authority in the premises. He was told that somebody from rebedom wanted to come to Washington to talk to him about a peace. Very well, asid he: if they are ready to restore the Union, and abandon slavery, bring them along. Does the Intelligencer consider that thad and conclusive? Do diplamatic conferences usually clean with an ultimatum? If these quaried in their part to treat for peace, they would have objected to the terms thus put forth at the outset, and asked for their modification. Suppose they had replied: "We cannot agree to abandon slavery, we have no authority to assent to that requirement, we ask that this be waited and referred to the people after peace shall have been concluded. we ask that this be waived and referred to the people after peace shall have been concluded but we can said do assent to a restoration of the Union, and ask for a peace conference on that asis;" does the Intelligencer believe it would have been refused? The Intelligencer is wise in lomatic history; does it remember what Ad inistration began by proclaiming, 'fifty-four erty or fight," and ended by accepting some-

ling else?

If Mr. Lincoln's past history had left any ocom for doubt as to his position on this point here night be some excuse for the Intelligence's violent and hostile construction of this birase in his letter. But such doubt is impossible for the state of the cer's vlotent and hostile construction of this phrase in his letter. But such doubt is impossible. From the beginning to the end, at every stage of the war and of his administration, the President lass taken special pains to proclaim that the war was waged for the preservation of the Union, and that, when this object could be attained, the war would stop. "What I do about slavery and the colored race," said he, in his letter of August 22, 1862, to Mr. Greeley. "I do because I believe It helps to save this Union, and what I forebear, I forbear, because I do not believe It would help to save the Union, My paramount object is to race the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery." In his letter to Fernanda Wood, December 12, 1862, Mr. Lincoln says that when the people of the Sonthern States will "easse resistance, and rehangurate, submit to, and maintain the national authority, the vear will cease on the part of the Unied States." And, in his letter to the Springfield Convention, August 26, 1863, he save: "Whenever you shalt have conquered all resistance to the Union, if I shalt urge you to continue fighting, it will be an apt time then to deleare you will not lethet to pre nearnes."

ng in the Niagara despatch justly, strictly, an again, Mr. Seward, the leading member of Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, speaking at Aubur

Although altogether unauthorized to spea for the President upon hypothetical questions think I can give an answer upon the subject slavery at the present day—an answer which will be explicit, and, I hope, not altogether un satisfactory. While the rebels continue to wag war against the government of the Unite States, the military measures attecting slavery which have been adopted from necessity, to oring the war to a speedy and successful en will be continued, except so far as pract experience shall show that they can be modiwill be continued, except so as as practice experience shall show that they can be unedified avantageously, with a view to the same end.

When the insurgents shall have disbanded the armies, and laid donen their arms, the near will a stantly ceuse—and all the vert measures then existing, including those which affect slavery, will cea also; and all the moral, economical and politice questions, as well mestions affecting divergy others, which shall then be existing, between midvituals and States, and the Februal Government whether they grove before the civil vear begins, whether they grove of of it, will, by force of the constitution, pass over to the arbitrament of control of law, and to the council of legislation.

I am not unsophisticated enough to expethat conspirators while vet unsubdued, and ereising an unresisted despatism in the insurrationary States, will either use for or even acce an amnesty based on the surrender of the power that the manual Neverthale.

an amnesty based on the surrender of the potthey have so recklessly usurped. Neverthell know that if any such conspirator should the will at once receive a candid bearing, and an a wer prompted purely by a desire for peace, with the maintenance of the Union. On the other had do expect propositions of peace with a restortion of the Union to come not from the Conf. tion of the Union to come not from the Confederates in authority, nor through them, but thom citizens and States under and behind them. And I expert such propositions from citizens and States to come over the Contederates in power just so fast as those citizens and States shall be delivered by the Federal arms from the narpation by which they are now oppressed. All the world knows that so far as I am concerned, and, I believe, so far as the President is concerned, all such applications will receive just such an answer as it becomes a great, magnaninous, and humane people to grant to brethren who have come lack from their wanderings to seek a shelter in the common ark of our national security and happiness.

These are but examples of the manner in These are but examples of the manner in

aged the canvase in respect to this overruling point. They presented Mr. Lincoln as the representative of the simple policy of upholding the government in its struggle with the re-McClellan as the representative of the simple policy of submitting to the rebellion! They misrepresented the position of General McClellan even more grossly as well as more persistingly than they misrepresented Mr. Lincoln's position.

which the bulk of the Republican leaders man-

ral McClellan all the moral damage in their ower, consummated their treachery by voting for his adversary. The issue presented to the people was thus a alse issue, the is ne, that is to say, between upholding the government ln its struggle with the sellion, and submitting to the rebellion. Upon the issue thus falsely presented the people have re-elected Mr. Lincoln; and in our belief. the result signifies nothing more, or at most very little more, than their resolution to sustain the government in its struggle with the rebellion, We certainly do not believe that it signifies their approval of the extreme and revolutionary polley o which Mr. Lincoln is in strictness committed

The loyal citizens of the United States have not

consciously repudiated the principles not mere-

utlonal government. Almost any other Lrothesis would be more credible than this. This hypothesis we confidently reje t.

The popular verd' t mp m Mr. Lincola's rows. utionism pure and simple is yet to be realered; and, whenever through reget ation or the dispersion of the rebel armies the , cetica shall ome up purely and simply for decision, the opular verdict, as we rejoice to think, will be really as well as intentionally for the Union and the Constitution. Ent'l we reach this jureture, which all lovers of the I nion should endeavor to hasten, let the conservatives of the country abide steadfastly by their principles, which are the principles of the constitution, and in every legitimate way promote thair ultimate triumph in the salvation of the Republic. The future is Indeed dark; but its darkness is not all-impenetrable. The star of hope twinkles in its far depths. Cheered by the welcome light, and guided by the compass of naswerving fidelity to the Union and the Constitution, let with manly hearts. The Union mist he pas-SERVED AT ALL HAZARDS. And among the commonest of these hazards is the temp orary protion of the Union's most rational and most deprinciples are not. They are unvarignishable; though the present success of their false friends, and consequently of their worst enemies. ders their final triumph more costly in all that s most dear to citizens and men.

REBEI, IMPRESSMENT PRICES.—The New York ommercial Advertiser gives a list of prices fixed y the rebel Commissioners of Impressments for the States of Florida, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and supplies selzed by the Confederate authorities are paid for at these rates with their Treasury notes, which at the date of the latest Information from the South were worth five cents to the dollar in gold. For the curpose of showing the actual value received in payment for impressed property, the gold equivalent of these prices is given in a parallel column; and to show how he gold equivalents compare with normal prices, quotations are also given for the same articles at New York before the war broke ont:

ones, tailow or, super, & bbl... or, fine der, baled, & ewt... s, lat, nel, corn led. s, fat, greas de 213 sates, frich, P bi sh daices, aveed.

th, P bresh, 50 Hs.
ap, hard, F b.
np, seft.
Sa, wood, P pair.
da, cotton
res, army, F pair.
tp, di. ued, cath.
tov, F b.
tat. clean, P bush of
Ps. A glance at the gold value paid for these ar-

ticles by the rebel government, and at the times, reveals the stupendous injustice praced upon the rebel citizens by this system of apressment. There is searcely one article mon the list that cau be produced for four Committee." Some of the allowances are slmply mockery of prices, as for Instance: 715c r month for the pasturage of a horse; 11/6 per pound for beef cattle; 171 ce per gallan for andy; 111/c per bashel for corn, which, la 1860, sold here for 82c; 111/ce per bushei for corn-meal, worth here, in 1860, \$1 50; \$1 32 per barrel for fine flonr; 111/2e per cwt. for hay; 5 50 per ton for pig iron, we rth at New York wheat; and many other articles of large con-sumption in similar proportion. The rebel follows: enditures by this system of compulsory fraudporters by extortion and sacrifice, and discourage production to an extent that will endanger the resources upon which their army is fed and

The New York Sun says that Ganeral in the Shenandoah Valley, on the Pan long ince recommended by General McClellan. Fifty thousand men of each army, loval and rebel. have been either killed or placed hors du comb st uring the last two months, and yet the armies oth preserve the same relative situation. General Shoridan is fortified on the scene of his first letory, and the rebels are intrenched at Fisher's Hill, the secue of their last defeat, General Sheridan has wou a hundred pieces of cannon, and a score of battle-flags, yet the rebels have not lost an inch of ground. Tuis strange and nnaralleled feature of the war arises from the eographical situation of the Valley, which is ike a sack, open at both ends to friends and ! and fight, lose and win battles indefinately, without any important result, so epair the losses on either side. The only way of stopping this see-saw game in the Valley of Death, as the Shenandoah may be called, s to seize and fortify the passes, and erect forts at our end, at Strasburg and Winchester, the plan recommended long since by General Me-Clellan. This is now attempted by Gen. Sheridau, and the ensuing contest will determine rebels have an interest in retaining these passes, and holding the gate of the North and South. and also in preventing General Shoridan's army rom operating on more important points and reinforcing General Grant. General Sheridan, owever, is master of the situation, and acts nnder the direct orders of the Lieuteuant-General. He will doubtless accomplish his object of sealchance that may be offered by Early in whipping

2d Prec II.—1-t Prec 2d Prec 307 157 III.—1st Prec.
2d Prec.
IV.—1st Prec.
2d Prec. VI.—1-t Prec. VII.-1st Prec.. VIII.—1st Proc. 508 159 IX.-1st Prec. X.—1st Prec..
2d Prec..
8d Prec..
XL—1st Prec.. 437 160 McClellan's majority. JEFFERSON COUNTY.

McC.

FLECTION RETURNS.

LOUISVILLE CITY.

REPEL PRISONERS. -One rebel commissioned officer and pineteen enlisted men, prisoners of ar, were received in the city on Monday night from Nashville. They were captured from rear of Sherman. Two prisoners of war were received yesterday morning from Lexington. They were forwarded here by order of General

Colonel Forney says that Mr. Lincoln's relarations in regard to slavery are "unqualified." Yes, they are unqualified declarations by ly of their own government but of all consti- a more unqualified President.

An old gentleman of seventy, living lu owen county, near Springport, writes to us that again and again he becompelled to exclaim, "Where is our cavalry?" In open day and in the dark night, on the by-ways and the public roads, the guerillas are riding just where they please. Jesse seems to regard that portion of the State as his dietrict. Sometimes he is seen amin he will make his appearance with an escort of only three or four; but, whether sur-

with Selhirk he can say:

I am monarch of all Laurvay.

My right there is none to dispute.

The comfields and hay-barns, the flocks of heep, herds of cuttle, and the hog-pens are entirely accessible to him, and he will leave but little "hog-fat and hominy" for Col. Wake Holman to gather as agent for Major Symonds in offeeting hoge for packing this fall. Jesse's tand, men and beasts, live well off the surplus products of aweet Owen. Our old friend, and others of his contemporaries, have been left at home to make food for our armies, but by Christmas there will not be corn or meat enough for their own families if the guerillas remain there. We wish Col. Holman had a mounted regiment to hunt up Jesse & Co., which, we think, would be a more congenial occupation for him than his boar hunt.

Manuarp by Grennias - Last Sunday morning, Colonel Raisson, of the Greene County Militia, and Mike Lisle, a discharged Union soldier, were murdered by a band of guerilla cutthronts at Gooch's Mill, in Green county, As soon as news of the double murder was conveyed to Greensburg, Captain Crandall, comnding the post, sent out scouting parties to hunt down and try to effect the capture of the seenndrels guilty of the bloody outrage. Snnday evening the parties were in hot pursuit of the guerillas, and it was thought that nearly all would be killed or eaptured. To Union men, the former would prove far more satisfactory. A number of citizens have been arrested and sent as prisoners to headquarters at Greensburg, charged with harboring guerilla bands. The proof of their milt is said to be positive

About half a dozen guerillas, under a raseal

Half a dozen or even a less number of guerllias go into Renderson s most da'ly, and there is not the "ghtest interference w' h them. Is Henderson "a very ill-smelling abolt ion h sle?"

Henderson is a small town, which, being nuprotected by the Federal anthorities, and situated in the midst of a guerllla region, could not molest helf a dozen of the maranders without danger of being immediately afterward cal tured and burnt. Covington is one of the largest cities of the West. But abolitionists are not foud of abolishing guerillas.

THE SANDERRY DEPREDATORS,-The San-In ly lie ter says: "Of the sixteen suspicious characters arrested on Friday last in this city, nine volunteered to join the army, did so on sent to Columbus. Seeing their dubious case, they probably concluded to make a virtue of to ity, and fight for the cause they were perhaps instigated to work against. A good ending to a bad beginning "

Isaac Newton, Commillioner of Agriculure, has I ued a summary statement of the amount of the crops for 1861, and a comparison with the two former years, as follows:

Over Issues and Over-trading. We pub our years ago, \$21 per ton; 28e per bushel for comments of the New York Commercial Ad-

to obtain species, should they desire it. Hence our money panies and suspension of specie payments. If our lanks only took the engagement to receive their notes in payment of all debts due the banks, a monetary panie would be an impossibility. Whenever condidence in a bank became chaken, the notes would rapidly return to the bank, and new applications for its notes would diminish orces e also either.

These who use bank notes are the only parties who know when the supply of them is adequate or inadequate. Neither legislators are bankers should attempt to regulate issues of bank notes, any more than they should regulate the amounts of the imports and exports of a country. The dealers and the community of he called a country. him once more, and sending him "whirling up

centry. The designs and the communes alone should regulate the latter, and those who require bank notes in their operations alone should say when they possess an adequate supply. Whenever bank notes are over-issued, they will flow back to the issue in payment of debts, because, as long as they circulate, some-body pays interest for them to the bank. Bank notes are, therefore, entirely different from irredocmable government paper money. The latter, once issued, can only be used by being passed from one to another. There can be no reduction in the amount in circulation as long as government does not reduce the community of the paper of the paper. It has not not been caused they are generall reismed immediately after being paid in. Bank in tes, on the contrary, flow back to the issuers and can never be reissued, whatever may be the desire of the bank, and it hose

government paper money is the very worst

WEEKLY JOURNAL.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1864

A CARD. As the proprietors and myself differ irrecor cliably with respect to the future course of the Journal, I deem it my duty to retire from the

My connection with the Journal is according PAUL R. SEIPMAN. Louisvillia Kr., Nov. 10, 1864.

It will be seen from the above that our asset ate Editor, Mr. Paul R. Shipman, Las dissolved his connection with the Journal in consequen of a discordance of his views on the conduct of the paper with those of the proprietors. We cannot permit the occasion to lass without expressing our sense of Indebtedness for his many years of assiduous application in our interests. He has a brilliant future before him, if he de cides to continue in literary life, for he is a facile, acrossble, and powerful writer. His mind is im bued with all the graces of the poet and the philosophy of the best schools; he has a very extensive acquaintance with the political his tory of our country, and wields a pen tipped with the fire of intellect. As a belles lettres scholar, he has few equals of his age in the country, and should he leave the thorny path of political dis nisition and tread the walks of polite literature, he will leave his mark upon the annals of our Union. We wish him every success in life, and this parting sunders ties which we had he ped would have been life-lon. PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

Partisans, during the n tural excitement on the eve of an election, do things which the sober, second thought and calm consideration when the contest is over, cannot approve. We have recently witnessed novel agencies to con trol the ballot-boxes. There have been bribes to the timid and inkewarm in the shape of promised permits to trade or threats of confiscation bankshment, and imprisonment, but the most culpable act was that of a Lexington paper which declared that the poll-books after the election would be the gulde to those in authority to decide who should and who should not have facilities to do business under the Treasury Trade Regulations. We refer to these facts in order to ask of those in authority so to regulate their course by conclliation and justice as to let the people of Kentucky know that those supercervices ie partisans who made such promise and sought to control vôtes by threats, were officious and obtrusive in charging di lovalty upon such itizens as could not conditently support the | ley of the Admi trati n. Ou State will 1 ... bly give the only el t r l vot >

against Mr. Lucol, but the men who charges that the vot for General McClell n w the result of disloyal antime to is a knave. Kentucky Unionism has been sever ly tested, and those who assert that the o ! St te of Henry Clay is trinted with disloyalty, di criminal injustice to men who have suffered much and long in upholding the Union cause, and keeping the State from being engulfed in the vortex of secession. These who ember the latimidation and force attempted in Frankfort in 1861, at the special legislative session called by Gov. Magoffin, and how nobly they were resisted, must give Kentucky Union ism the credit for counteracting the same in finences, which had been successfully practised in most of the seceding States.

The repose of Kentucky was secured, despite the crafty exertions of those who would have dragged her down to the depths of political degradation. Kentucky can show as pure and as glorious a record in this civil war as any State in the Union; her statesmen have been devoted in their attachment to the Union and the Constitution, and the masses of her people have responded to the calls of the coun try with an enthusiasm that has been equalled by but few other States, and excelled by none. She has stood as firm as a rock amid the surges of an angry ocean, and all old party feelings have been merged in the love of country and the desire to preserve its institutions. And yet the men who dictated her policy and controlled the excited feelings of her people have been charged with disloyalty. The course of our journal has been denonneed indicative of sympathy with the rebellion, and some have gone so far as to arraign it for actual treason. Great God! Has partisan madness ruled for the last few months? We are in November, 1861, just where we were and what we were in 1861. When the terrible took our stand without a moment's doubt besitation. At that time, when the loyal national heart was pulsating with an earnest de sire for the organization of a great conservative isms of the two sectional antagonisms of the day to allay geographical asperities, and restore the governm to the princ; it of its four ders, we in common with all loyal Kentuckians, an nounced as the noble basis of the con-servative organization, the words of H nry Clay: "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws." We regarded and proclaimed the majestic simpleity of that declaration as an elitome of the wishes of every patriot and the prayers of every true American citizen. Then, too, in response to t t glorions sentiment we pro-

the revolted States: 1. The Federal Union now and forever, one and indivisible; it must be preserved.

2. The constitution in its integrity; an earnest submission to all the compromises under it and loyal deference to all the compacts necessi resulting, to give value, strength, and cordiality to the fraternal spirit of those compromises. 3. The arlitration of all di-juted points of

governmental interpretation nuder the constitution by the tribunal appointed as our conrt of last resort, and the authoritative exponent of the duty of the majority and the rights of the

constitutional arlitrator by all the moral power of a virtnous people, all the sanctaty of legiclative action, and all the might and majesty of the supreme Executive authority of the United

In the Washington Monnment at the Nation al Capital is a stone contributed by our Legisla ture, upon which is luseribed. "Under the nuspices of Heaven and the precepts of Washing ton, Kentucky will be the last State to go on of the Union." As end ring as that Inscrip tion, "for proof eterne," will be the position of our State. These were the principles to which their country and d ired the pe reful solution of difficulties cangendered by ban ful influences. We appealed to all who de red the restoration of larmony in the councils of the nation, and the revival of that spirit co brotherly love, which, for so many years, had bound all sections of the Union together, to leave sectional or dismnion parties, to disdain all personal aspirations, and, influenced solel by the patriotic hope of drawing more closei together the sympathles of the entire untion to rally to the bouner of the Conservative National Union Party. We still eling t the notile blazonry of that banner, and we religie to be leve that the entire Union as I was will stand beneath its ample folds before our present difficulties are harmonized. Partie are ophemeral, but principles are eternal. I 1861 all the loval States were in accord with the position of Kentucky. She has not swerved or changed, but now stands almost alone. May the great knler of nations gulde the hearts of our countrymen, and bring us the blessings of peace and the restoration of the power of the government over every luch of our soil.

THE MILLIARY AND THE ELECTION .- Colone Fairleigh deserves the highest praise for the manner in which he as military e anmandant of the city discharged the delicate duties of his position on Tue-day last, the day of the Presidential election. Extra details of soldiers were made to putrol the streets and preserve order. so that no disturbance whatever occurred to mar the good feeling of the day. The soldier attended strictly to their duty, remained away from the polls, and no citizen was deterred from voting by the presence of bayonets. Only when were soldier to be seen at the places of voting Colonel Fairleigh's course on that day was marked with great candor and fairness, and the thanks of the citizens are due him.

We have at our office a photograph of General Grant. It can't be like him. It has a E.cat deal of jaw about it.

A Republican speaker at Hudson, New ork, the other day made a violent general atack upon our Hebrew fellow-citizens, and said the poor Jews were of no consequence to this nment; Instead of being allowed to stay ere they should be sert back to Palestine, where they belong. The restoration of the tribes and the regular of the chosen people of God have been the theme of prophetic inspirathe subject of legendary hope, and of deep and confident expectation; but the time for the eat lugathering of Israel is in the hands of Illm, who, when he sent his Son to redeem the ns of man, placed the price ess gift ni on the osom of a Jewish mother. The fat that the lebrews have no home should emmiend them always been claimed as the home of the home.

sand. Besides these, there are about for r thouthe service, we king a grand total of at lea t fifty the u and Jews in the Union army at 'altitue. In addition to this sa rile of person. they are no less lavl h of their wealth, having dready estal "bled five large a 1 ms for the erefit of disal led soldlers and their wid we and r hans-one at New York City, one at Philadelphla, ore at Cinchnati, one at Chicago, and one at St. Louis. Their liberality is still forther manifested in the fact that the sevent of these institutions are not limited to particular faith or creed; all are admitted to their hospital-

Brigadier-General T. E. G. Ransom, who lied recently at Rome, Georgia, was a son of the brave Colonel Ransom, of the regular army, who was killed at Chepultepee. General Ransom entered the war as Captain in the 11th Illinois regiment. He rose in this regiment to the grade of Colonel, and was made Brigadier-General at General Grant's request. He was for come time chief of Grant's staff, di-tingui-hed hlmself at Donelson and Shiloh, and was very rominent for brevery and skill at Vicksburg, especially as a leader for storming parties. After the capture of Vicksburg he took part in the short Texas campaign, and next went up the Ped river, commanding a division in the 13th my corps. General McClernand f lling sick, Ransom took command of the corp . In this campaign he received a very severe wound in the knee, which for a time disa' led him. This made the " uith timehe hal been wou led the oper gof the war. When he was at ic to retion to his il whe was seet to join Sherman, by Grant: and after General Dodge was wounder and dis bled, Sherman placed Rancom at the Lead of the S ventcenth Army Corps, which he commanded to the entire satisfaction of his superior. Ransom was one of the younger eneral officers in the service; he showed himolf on all occasions a brave, int digent, and zealous soldler; and he had been strongly remmended for promotion to a Major-Generalship for the al ility he displayed in the campalgn against Atlanta. Devoted to the service and ithful to an extreme sense of daty, General Rausom retained his command after he was too weak to sit on his horse, and for the last week kept on duty, though compelled to ride in an unbulance. He died at his post, and ln hlm the country has lost one of its best, poblest, and ablest defenders; a young man of fine genius, of great capacity, of high principles, and of a lingularly nuselfishness and modesty which shrank from public approval, and was conteut to act bravely without looking for applause.

THE CAPTURED CANNON.-Nine of the can on captured from Price during his retreat arrived at St. Louis Wednesday morning, on the Missouri river packet Evening Star. The tenth piece was carried off by the Kansas troops as a trophy. Seven of the cal tured pieces have been rified in two senses, viz: From the United States Government and by the manufacturer, and are all marked "U. S." Constant use has almost worn out the thread or rifle. They would not again be used by the Union army, but condemned as unserviceable. Six of the cannon are marked Harris's bat. Mo. Vol. ture, although the amunition box is marked St. Louis arsenal. Two of the other pleces are marked "Captain G. Stange, Battery E, Second dissorri artillen." The e were probably capelghteer-pound h witzer, marked "U. S." The ssons belong g to these guns were either a; tured or were left behind. Most of the carges were badl; shutt red, and gave signs of vig been fixed by n decs of whilelwrights The Limiteer to k was marked "Prianix

Werks New Orleans," AN INCHPENT OF PRISON LIFE. The relel confued in the Military Prison in this city make I reten lone to the eld prudish rotions of honbling an enemy of their canse, but they are decidedly of posed to stealing from each other. Last Wednesday, two light-fingered gentry were claimed as the principle which should govern caught in the act of appropriating articles of us in the contest between the Government and the lr fellow-prisoners to their own Individual wants. This was a great violation of the prison rules, and a slight infringement of the principles of honesty. The "relis" became very indignant, resolved themselves luto a drum-head court martial, and the two eulprits were duly arraigned, tried, found guilty, and sentenced. Every day a placard marked "Rogue" is pinned n each of their backs, and the two thleves are made to mark time before all the assembled prisoners. They do not relish the mode of punishment much, but are forced to submit to it. Verily the principles of justice and honesty have not entirely departed from the land.

> CF There should be some legal or anthoritave decision as to the validity of telegraphic spatches for the transmission of official doen ents, orders, and other public matters. It is stated that a copy of the con titution of Nevada was sent by telegraph to Washington, and upon this alone the Presidential proclamation admitting the new State into the Union was issued. This was not a certified copy of the organic act as contemplated in an official procedure. There might arise from this mode of transmission some grave error or great fraud, and it should therefore be settled definitely whether any public order of record can be enferced when received simply over the magnetic functionary who issued it.

A VOTE -A vote was taken among the 'rebs' ordined in the Military Prison of this city a few days ago, with the following result :

From some cause, Jeff does not appear to b very popular among the representatives of his ause now in limbo. We suspect that abont thirty-five of the subjects have grown tired of prison life and want to take the oath of allegiance and go over the river to settle down in Indiana for the war.

REBIL PRISONERS .- Thirty-eight rebel en sted men, prisoners of war, will to-day be forwarded from the Military Prison In this city to Camp Douglas. Two rebel commissioned officers will be sent to Johnson's Island, and one Surgeon, Jennings A. Smith, to Camp Chase. The prisoners were captured from G.n. Hood's army, and transferred from the front to the city.

settling down into the quiet of old. Nearly all of the armed bands have departed for another field of operation and the citizens are not annoved by their presence. The river towns have been garrisoned by Federal troops, and rebel flags and rebel emblems have mysteriously di-appeared—let us hope, forever.

WHICH IS RIGHT?-Dayle says in his thanks iving proclamation that God has "vouchsufed" to the Contederacy "many signal victories." The Charleston Mercury says: "Our late military disasters have encouraged the reconstructionists to raise their heads." Will Jeff and the Editor of the Mercury eat the same kind of turkey on thankegiving day?

dling a fire-arm the other day, accidently shot her lover.—Erchange. Ladies' arms often prove the death of their SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1864.

The situation of military affairs at the it is very encouraging to those who undertand the stupendons strategic movements of he grand Array of the Mississippi in their de-For pradential reasons alone the disposition of our forces is not made public, as such information might frustrate the plans of Sherman, who has thoroughly matured and will by resolved upon a course of action which will prove him to be the nation's greatest General. He is now constructing one of the g and tenterprises that was ever originated by the fertile train of military genius, and we are convinced that the leading objects o our sympathles, for the United States have of the undertaking will be accomplished and that the effort will prove a perfect success. ess and the oppressed of every clime and creed. We are not at liberty to mention in what thea-But it is a calumny to say that the Jews have no tre this expedition is likely to operate, nor to other of ject here "t' in to raske money and rule the country." To show the infustice designs. It is enough to state that great good f such charges, the H isen Gize to will deplates be accomplished by the Army of states, on authority, that in New York on thousand Jews have endeed in the tant military movement has not been underilitary service of the United States since taken since the commencement of the rebellion, he rebellion of 1801 broke out; in Illin is, five and the Confederacy will soon receive a shock housand have enlisted; in Ohio, twelve thou- which will shake it from the centre to the cirand; in Michigan and Wisconsin, three thoucan forence. The most startiling intelligence sand; and. om other points, at least six thou- may speedily be expected as the natural result of the execution of the programme laid down and comm' foned I er of the same faith in for the guidance of all the subordinates who feel a lively interest in the success of the entertri e. Much has been written in error and ignorance concerning General Shermau's situation and movements. We can assure the country that there is no such thing as a retreat, a disaster, or a miscalcul tion in the evilent intention of the retrograde movement of a part of our forces, and there are no grounds of apprehension as to the final result. A portion of the 23d army corps has reached Nashville; snother is on its way to that point, and the 20th and 27th Kentucky reglments have orders to report here to General Burbridge for duty during the residue of their terms of service.

GEORGE B. McClellan.-There is no more honored name among the great living warriors and statesmen of our country than that borne by the gentleman who has just been defeated in the race for the Presidency. He was sub-merged beneath a sea of falsehood, vilification, and detraction, such as we hope never to see again in our political contests. He defeated, but his record is unstained by one speck of dishonor. On last Saturday night there was a great display in the city of New York in his honor. An immense tor h-light procession took place, the post of honor ly which was awarded to the "McChiller Legion," composed of returned veterars, and eight or ten earriages contained the maimed who had fought under him. The route passed the kotel at which the General was topping, and the Jonrnal of Commrece says, rrounded by a large number of onr eminent citizens, he received the greate t evation ever offered to a son of America. and those who watched his face especially marked the emotion with which he heard the outhing and eloquent shouts of the soldiery of the Legion-the men of many battle-fields for the Union that he so loves. "Dear General." General," "God bless you, General," Oh. "Come back to us, General," "George, George, and a hundred other cries of affectionate devotion, rang in his evrs as the long procession of wounded mained veterans passed through the dense crowd in front of him. That they love him, no one who stood there could doubt

rancer has subsided that justice will be speedily awarded. ANOTHER INCIDENT DE GENEAU PAINE'S ADMIN-STRATION .- In all that has been written upon the administration of General Paine in Kenicky and Tennessee, it appears that but few of the transactions that combine to make his record so dark with hufamy have been furnished to the public. Every day some new fact is brought to light, some new crime is added to he already extensive catalogue paraded before the people in public prints. We have a letter from a Union soldier, a member of an Illinois regiment, who served under General Paine at Gallatin, Tennessee, and he writes that many incidents, equally revolting to the people of a lyllized age, which marked the official career

and even the people ratified the testimonial.

of General Paine, yet remain to be published. In July, 1963, a scout was sent out from Gallatin, in command of the Second Lieutenant The soldiers travelled in a southwest directio and, about fifteen miles from the town, surrounded a citizen's house, and made the husband and father a prisoner while sitting at the dinner-table. In spite of all entreaties, the solclers carried the man some twenty yards from the house, and, by orders of the Lieutenant, in the presence of his weeping wife and frightened children, shot him down, and left the corpse, weltering in its blood, stretched non tic green swerd. The Lleutenant then we the wife and her three children from their pleasant home, and set the house ou in. The building turned rapidly, and, in one brief half hour, a wife was rendered a widow, and, with her fatherless babes, left without shell er-homeless wanderers, and with he rts full of sorrow. As an excuse for this act, it was clair ed that a soldier had been murdered in the nci_hborhood some weeks before. When the facts of this transaction were reported to Gen. Paire, he remarked: "Served the d-d son of a -h right. I wish that the Lieutenant had killed the man he brought ln as a prisoner also,

so as to save me the trouble of dolng so." Subsequent facts have proved that the citizen thus lubumanly shot down was not guilty of the crime imputed to him. Gen. Paine approved of the outrage, as the Lieutenant and his soldiers were not even reprimanded for what they had done. They claimed that they were acting under orders of Gen. P., and he was alone reponsible for the deed. A Union soldier, a resl lent of the State from which Gen. Paine hails, Illinois, assures ne that the above statement is strictly true. The simple recital of facts is a more severe comment than anything we can

The telegraph has announced that the carrarge brought the news to Boston of the i ate Florida being captured in the bay of San alvador, Brazil, ou the 7th of October, by the United States steam sloop-of-war Wachnssett, which was commanded by Commander Napoleo Collins, a Pennsylvanian by birth, though he entered the navy in 1834 while a resident of Madison, Indiana, and has served thirty years. The surgeon and eight of the Florida's crew were sent home as passengers in the Kearsarge and the rest of the crew were to leave St. Thomas on the Wachussett on the 2d of this month. The dace of the capture is more generally known as Bahia, and is on All Saint's Bay. Until we hear mere definite details of the circum tance under which the prize was taken, we can form no idea whether it was effected without a breach f the international law of neutrality. Comander Collins is said by those who are intimate with him to be a cool, determined, and well-in rmed efficer, and is not likely to have allowed his zeal to outstrip his discretion. We are hally to believe that nothing has been done to which Brazil can take exceptions, for that goveriment has shown much friendly sympathy with us in our struggle to put down the rebei-We congratulate the captor on his achievement, and we are gratified that it was effected by a Western man.

The State governments of all the States ex-cept Keniucky, New Jersey, and Delaware are scartly Union, and will aid the President in my possible way in his righteous efforts to put down the rebellion.—Press.

Surely the Press does not mean to intimat that any member of the Kentucky State govrament is a disunionist, or that Governor Bramlette will not in every possible way ald President Lincoln in his righteous efforts to put own the rebellion. If it does, it is not conver ant with the material of which our State gov rament is composed. Governor Bramlette lientenant-Governor Jacob, and Attorney-General Harlan have alded to put down the rebellion at the peril of their lives.

Commodore Rogers, U. S. N., has written letter proposing that every soldier in the Army of the Potomac, the James, or the Shenandoah also every vessel of the blockading fleet on the coast, shall be provided with a thanksgiving dinner. What a wail there will be among the turkies!

The most remarkable patriot we have can't multiply. heard of is a beautiful woman in Jackson, Michi-Now that the election is over why e gan, who marries all the men that will immeditinne to vituperate and taunt the unsuccessful ately enlist in the army and give her their

[For the Louisville Journal.] CONSTITUTIONAL ABOLISHMENT OF SLAVERY. According to present lights, the following sible shows profty accurately the number of our Houses already chosen or et to be chosen, classified according to their We refer to the next Congress, whose existence begins on the 4th of March, 1865:

Rep. Dem. Pacific State: ileligateWis-/ consin, Iowa. 19 Mon., Kan., To the lower House have been closed from

Minnesota Kansas Oream Dely sre Mary, Dil We-1 V siria, Micsoari Totals......121 In Pennsylvania two Republicens were deated by throwing out the soldiers' votes. The sill contest, and probably with speaces, the

s of one other Pennsylvania Democrat and States not yet heard from, or that have not yet held their elections, estimated:

Rhode Island... California... Rep. Den

This is exclusive of any seeding States. The two-thirds majority has thus been mothan secured in both Houses, and no admission members from States that are, or have been in rebellion, will change this complexion of a National Legislature. To ratify the amen intent proposed, the assent of three-fourths the States are necessary. Courress determin whether this assent is to be giventhrough legislatures, or through conventions, to be chosfor the purpose. The number of States me engaging in Linion is thirty-six; twenty-fit atures, or through conventions, to be chosen or the purpose. The number of States now omprising the Union is thirty-six; twenty-five of them always loval, and twenty-five of these wenty-five have legislatures favorable to Mr. incoln's policy. We include Indiana among tese twenty-two States, since Its State Senate secame Republican through the accession of Mr. aris C. Dunning to that side.

The legislatures of five more States will have o be secured. Louisiana will furnish one New ersey, with one house already on our side, will oon yield to the pressure; and the three others will be obtained, if need be, in Arkausas, and led Virginia, and Tennessee.

d Virginia, and Tennessee. Nothing will stand in the way of the emane; Nothing will stand in the way of the chanci-ation of every slave on the North American outlinest but the armies of the rebellion; and hey cannot do so long; for already does Jeffer-son Davis himself seriously discuss the proposi-tion of annine and, consequently, freeing the on Davis inneal seriously discuss the proposi-on of arming, and, consequently. Freeing the acks within his own lines. Under these cir-mustances, we candidly ask the people of Ken-cky what can you gain by standing out for a orn-out and decayed institution against a fore-

pe conclusion?
The people of the United States, and of this State the particular, have a great many important interests that ought to be looked to by the people in their political discussions, and to be taken care of by their legislatures. Abandon slavery admit that It is dead, and attend to your other num that it is casa, and attend to your other usiness. Let by-goues be by-gones, and let user ere in this commonwealth, at least all of usat are Union men, no matter whether hereto ore classed as Republicans or as Democrats, a adicals or as Conservatives, be once more cappy and united people.

D.

The author of the above communication asks

what the people of Kentucky can gain by stand-

ing out for the worn-out and decayed institution of slavery against a foregoue conclusion. As far as we are concerned, we have, from the laception of the rebellion, thought, and fifty times sald, more than three years ago, that seression would result in the extermination of outhern slavery. We have understood and asscreed from the first that the rebellion, if protracted, would involve the liberation of ail the millions of Sonthern slaves, while at the same History will do him justice, and when partisan time we have endeavored to give some idea or the deplorable and awful results of such a condition of things. We have never doubted that if the anti-slavery constitution of Kentucky, so powerfully advocated by Henry Clay many cears ago, had been adopted, our State would now be more prosperous, wealthy, and happy than it is. But Mr. Clay was defeated, and a slavery constitution adopted. Slavery exists n Kentucky by her constitution and her laws. We object to any mode of unconstitutional emancipation, and we have no doubt that the rogress of our armics, whether for good or for vil, has done far more against the Institution than any Presidential proclamation can posslbly do. The States in rebellion knew that they ndangered their property of all kinds by revolt, but Kentucky is loyal and ought not to be treated as if she were not fit to be trusted. We believe that many of her people have favored emancipation for years, but when our new constitution was adopted the mode of future amend ment was so" restricted that, were the people to desire a convention now It onld not be constitutionally called until the year 1809. The Legislature of 1865 might submit a proposition to the people o be acted upon at the general election in 1866 which if assented to must be referred again by the Legislature of 1867 to the people in 1868, and il again assented to, the Legislature of 1860 can call the convention. This is the great diffi-culty in the way of a direct answer to the question of our correspondent. It Is contended by some that a law of Cougress may eali State onventions for amendments, which can treat the constitution as equivalent to a treaty, and it has been decided (Taylor versus Morton, Curt. C. C. 451), that Congress may repeal a treaty so far as it is a municipal law, provided its subject matter be within the legislative ower. The whole question is certainly environed with difficulties. The swords of Sherman and Grant may solve them as the sword of Alexander severed the knot which tied the yoke to the draft tree of the charlot of the Phrygian King Gordins.

Car Our correspondent "Once a Week" has cturued from the front in advance of his regiment. He says the health of the army is good, and that the election passed off quietly. The 27th Kentneky infantry stood-McClellan 213, Lincoln 3. The 20th Keutucky infantry, Col. S. D. Bruce's old reglment, was beyond Chattanooga yet, and its vote had not been anounced. There were only twenty-one of them n favor of President Lincolu's re-election, and everal of these were from the State of Ohio Those who were on detached duty at brigade endquarters voted with the 27th, and stood-McClellan 982. We are Indebted to "Once Week" for his many attentions and for the cheering news in relation to Gen. Sherman, to which we have referred in another paragraph

his morning. The Jewish Messenger states that Mr. Belmont is simply the New York correspondent of the house of Rothschlid; that, though a Jew by blith, he married out of the faith many years ago, is not connected with a Jewlsin congrega lon, and is universally repudiated as a Jew; that the Rothschilds have never assisted the ebel treasury to the extent of a doilar; that their nipathies and active co-operation have been with the government, based on liberty as it main principle, as stated by Baron Rothschild, of Frankfort, to the United States Consul-Genral, Mr. Murphy; that the only panker of any iste who upholds the Confederate cause in Enroje ls Mr. Erlanger, of Paris, who used to be a Jew," but was converted to "Christianity, nd married Mr. Slidell's daughter.

The semi-official Norddeutsche Zeitung ays: Prussia is not in a position to comple ith the resolutions passed by the Lauenburg Diet for annexation to Prussia without further regotiations, since Austrla, in virtue of treaties, In fact, co-possessor, and has through the alliance acquired moral rights which the Cabiue of Berlin will conselentiously respect. The inhabits its of the Duchy of Lauenburg may rest assured that Prussia, fully appreciating their frank and honorable advances, will neglect nothing to meet the wishes of the population and produce a satisfactory state of affairs.

A private letter from New Orleans, received Newport by the last steamer, states that the lmmense quantities of cotton stowed in the interio of Texas, and which Banks failed to reach last pring, is being rapidly sent overthe border into Mexico, where it is bought up by Mexican and European speculators at comparatively smail

figures. The vote in the city of Frankfort was Lincoln 33, McClellan 31.—Press of Taursday. The State capital voted McClellan 311, Lincoln 03. We presume the final 1 of McClelian's vote

was accidentally dropped when imposing the paragraph in the form. Tom Thumb and his wife have gone to Europe. Tom dally adds to his fortune, and she divides her joys with him, but both together

ELEVENTH KENTUCKY INFANTRY .- This reginent, commanded by Col. S. P. Love, is now in the city. It numbers, enlisted men and commissioned officers, four hundred and thirty-one war-worn veterans. Its term of enlistment. three years, expires on the 5th of December, and the regiment is here for the purpose of maklug preparations to be mustered out of the service. The Eleventh has made a record in which

the State of Kentucky may well feel an honest pride. It was with Gen. Buell in his eventful campaign, and, under his brilliant generalship, participated in the memorable battle of Shiloh. In the long and weary pursuit of Bragg through Kentucky, the regiment never faltered in its duty, and stood firm amild the fearful fire and grand thunders of Perryville. At Stone River, under the hero of the day, the gallant Rosecrans, the 11th bravely breasted the fierce storm of battle, and aided in turning the tide of disaster into glorious victory. The regiment accompanied Burnside in his brilliant campaign in East Tenuessee, and faithfully performed its duty throughout the trying siege of Knoxville.

Under that able chieftain, General Sherman, the 11th won lasting honors in his glorious campaign before Atlanta. The regiment has always been at the front-the "iron front"where armed hostile legious swarm and danger broods. The men have proved their courage on many fields of battle, and have sealed their devotion to their country by blood flowing warm from ghastly wounds. Faltifally have they performed their duty; nobly have they supported the old flag, and gallantly breasted the fierce storm of secession. Welcome, patriots, welcome heroes, welcome veteraus-welcome home!

TERRIBLE: TORNAGO AT CHRISTER, ILLINOIS. A terrible tornado passed over the town of Chester, Illinols, about two o'clock on the morning of the 9th just, resulting in great loss of life and property. Some twelve or fourreen houses were lown down and completely demolished, burying the sleeping innuates in the ruins. The steamboat J. D. Perry passed on her way a few urs afterward, from Cairo to St. Louis, and gathered the following particulars of the dis-

The storm seems to have come from the

outhwest, and passed only over the southern portion of the town, blowing down the dwelling-house of Mr. Channecy Haskin, killing him and his little adopted daughter, about twelve years of age. It next struck the house of Colonel Jones, razing it to the ground, and turying him completely. When taken from the raius, life was found to be extinct. It then passed on, earrying everything before it. Among the wounded are Miss Emerson (mortally). Miss Anderson, Mr. Henry Gauseman, and some ten others whose names could not be ascertained. The honses of Messrs, Mann, Moore, Emerson, Jones, Bowles, Crittenden, Wilkinson, and Haskin, were entirely destroyed. The Baptist Church, a brick edifice, was blown to atoms-the bricks and mortar blown to a great distance. The roof of the large brick brewery was blown off, and numerous out-houses and sheds destroyed. At the time the Perry passed, the rain was ponring down in torrents, and the wind howling terribly so that it was almost impossible to learn the full extent of the disaster. Several skiffs and canoes that were lying in the river were blowu half way up the bluff, a distance of nearly

quarter of a mile. ACRUCULTURAL STATISTICS .- The Department of Agriculture is enabled, by means of very full reports from its correspondents in almost every inty in the loyal States, to make up an ap proximate statement of the crops for this year which will go far toward enabling farmers to estimate from the supply the probable price of their produce. The following condensed footings of the tables thus made up have, therefore, the widest interest: "The wheat crop for this year in round numbers is 161,000,000 bushels-19,000,000 less than last year, and 20,090,000 less than the year previons. The corn crop is 531,000,000 bushels—73,000,000 more than for t year, and 550,000,000 less than 1862. Rye is .000,000, being 100,000 less than last year and 0.000 less than the year before. Barley 11,-30,000, being half a million less than last year, and a million and a half less than the year before. Oats 177,000,000, being a million more than last year and six millions more than in 1862. Bnekwheat 19,000,000, being the same as ln 1862, and 3,000,000 more than 1863. Potatoes 96,000,000, being 4,000,000 less than last Tobacco 197,000,000 lbs, being 70,000,000 les than last year and 60,000,000 more than in 1869 Hay 18,000,000 tons, being 2,000,000 less than been an average decrease in the number of fatting hogs of nearly three per cent from last ear. The flaxseed crop is from one to four per cent larger than last year.

GUERLLAS ON THE LEBANON BRANCH RAIL-140AD.-Yesterday, the train over the Lebanon Branch Railroad was attacked by a band of gueriilas six miles from Lebanon. The train guard replied to the shots, and prevented the marauders from capturing the cars. The soldiers advanced from the train for the purpose of driving the guerillas from their ambush, but found them too strongly posted, and were forced to retire. They returned to the train, and started back to Lebanon for reinforcements. With a stronger force, the train again started for Louisville. On arriving at the place where the guerillas made their appearance some two hours previous, the soldlers left the ears for the purpose of paying their respects to the outlaw band. At last acounts, the Union boys were on the track of the oundrels, with but small hopes of meeting with success. We did not learn who was In command of the outlaws.

Shelby County, Nov. 10, 1864.

To the Editors of the Louisville Journal:
I noticed in your paper of yesterday (9th) a computation of how long it would take a man conputation of how long it would take a man to count a billion, but I think your correspondent has made a mistake in how much it takes to make a billion. I know it it is generally defined as being a million of millions, but this is not true, else our system of numeration is false. A million multiplied by a million gives thirteen places (1,000,0001,000,000,000,000); hence the falsity of the calculating or of our system is apparent.

"Schoolboy" forgets that there are two methods of numeration, the French and the

nethods of numeration, the French and the English. According to the former, a thousand millions make a billion, givlug ten places thus: 1,000,000,000; according to the latter method, a million million makes a blilion, giving the thirteen places. Both systems are correct; although the French is preferred, and generally used throughout the United States.

General Butory's Operations -Passengers rriving from below last night report that the rebel General Buford, with a considerable force, is between the Tennessee and Cumberland rivers, and Is now threatening Fort Donelson and Clarksville. Both of these points are strongly fortified, and if any demonstrations are made against them, the rebels will find that it is no easy task to effect their capture. We presume that if anything serious is apprehended t Clarksville, we will be advised of the fact by elegraph.

To BE MUSTERED OUT .- The 48th Kentneky nfantry, now on duty at Smithland, wili be mustered ont of the service in a few days. The term of culistment of the men has expired, and, having faithfully served their country in the field, they return to their homes and resume the occupation of civil life. € A paragraph in the recent foreign news

ays that the Danlsh Government is anxious to sell its West India possessions to the United States. Considering the stralts of the Danish Government, arising from the war waged against her by Germany, this is by no means REDEL PRISONERS. - Forty-seven rebel soldlers

prisouers of war, were yesterday sent, under guard, to Camp Douglas. Straggiers are being picked up every day from Ilood's army, now operating in Tennessee. There has a good deal been said lately

bout Mr. Belmont's Bets, and President Lincoln's Sailies, and McClellan's Prudence, and a Gav-Lena. We hope all our friends and aeuaintances will settle down quietly after the election.

If the rebel troops suffer from cold during he winter, they can have hot work just as often as they like. The cows of all the families in Southern Centneky have been carried off by the rebel Cowboys."

Rebel dashes on Grant's lines are met as s the lashing fury of the waves by the sea-girt NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES. [From the Richmond Enquirer, Nov. 4.] MOVEMENTS OF HOOD.

There was a happy time with the Army Tennessee Just previous to leaving Gadelen, Alabama, for the onward march against Sher-man. A correspondent of the Schna Reporter gives the following sketch of the occasion and s incidents:

SPECIL OF GEN. HOOD. A large crowd, with a band of music, appeared before Gen. Hood's headquarters (the Baptist church), and cailed him out. The General looked very well. He sald he congranulated us on the prospects before us; said our advantages are better now than during the old campaign in Georgia; said there have been great accessions to the army from the hospitals, the convalescent camps, and men on furlough; that convolescent camps, and men on furlough; that they would all move off the next morning for the valley of the Tennessee. Gen. Hood did not say he would cross the Tennessee, but we all understand it. He said Sherman could not hold Atlanta and Nashville too; that in the next bat-tle he expects to lead his army to victory.

to be expects to lead his array to victory.

Ev. SHERMAN TO BE WIFED OUT—LIE'S SPECIA.

General S. D. Lee was called for. He said
herman is like the man who caught the Tartar,
the sacrificed nearly all his strength to get it, but
id not know what to do with it when he got it. Said Sherman could not keep up his communications long; that he will soon be forced to leave Atlanta, and, if he meets no on Tennessee soil, or elsewhere, he will get the worst whipson, or esewhere, he wan get she got since the field of Fort Sumpter, and we will when him from the list of Yankee officers. CHEATHAM DON'T LIKE TO TALK ABOUT THE

The crowd then went to General Cheatham's The crowd then went to General Cheathom's quarters. This General said he appeared at their request, but not to make a speech. There was a time when he could talk about the Yankers, but it made him mad to talk about then now, and the enthusiasm which he sees exhibited justified him in saying that he cared not for the odds that might come against him; he expects nothing but victory in the next conflict. BLAUREGARD EXPECTS TO REPEAT SERIOU

We then repaired to the headquarters of Gen. learnegard. In his usual modest way he appeared, and said he must be evensed from making a speech. He would sa, however, that he said come to the Army of the Tenneseet's remain with them until their present cam; alem nds. That he thinks he sees faces that he has cen at Shiloh and other battle-grounds; and, is he then directed them, so he expects to do in he coming battle with Sherman. He then remested the crowd to excuse him, and hear his riend, Major Eastis, who was a better orator han he was.

Major Eustis, of General Beauregard's staff, came forward and made a hand-ome speech but addressed himself exclusively to the Louisl-anians, which I thought was in bad taste.

LAYTON HAS A HORROR OF THE ABOLITONIST General Clayton was then called for. 11e sald General Clayton was then called for. He sold the object of the enemy was not to clevate the negro, but to lewer the white man. There would be no law in this country to purely the negro who killed his master, burnt up his wife and children, or any other damage he may do the Southern man. Even further, they would put the whip in the negro's hands, and enlave the Southern whites.

THE BIG TRISH REBEL CLEBURNE WANTS REVENCE Gereral Pat Cleburne was next called for. He said: Soldiers, the old catapairn is ended a new one begins from this place. Let us alresolve to do our whole duty. Hereafter I in resolve to do our whole duty. Hereafter Intend to fight, not for rights, but for revenge? You had as well talk religion to a heathen as right—Southern rights—to a Yankee. Revenge, revenge! for ruined homes, violated wives and dampters, descenated graves and altars, land laid waste and our fair cities sacked and ruined. Can we ever be remunerated? Neven! But vengeance upon them honeeforth, and not a Yankee lives on Southern soil, General Cleburne then spoke to his uren about the necessity of discipline, and closed by telling his men he felt more anxious to meet Sherman now than ever. He went down to Atlanta, exiled the people, and had many houses pulled down to be used for firewood this wither. White the went wood this wither. als comfortable quarters, supposing we were in his front, we flanked him, captured Dalton and list negro garrisou, and tore up his railroad over forty miles, and got into Alabama before he waked up. But we will wake him up in our lext conflict. Just remember, revenge is the yatchword.

BIG BILL BATE, OF TENNESSEE, THINKS TIME WILL GIVE THE BEIELS POSSESSION OF TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

AND KENTICKY.

General Bate was next called for. He is still pon his crutch, but gets along very well. He was very humorous. In concluding, he said hat it required time only to put Tennessee and centucky in our possession.

HOOD'S DESTINATION MIDDLE TENNESSEE, VIA FLOTENCE AND TUSCIMBIA. [Correspondence of the Augusta Republican.]

ICorrespondence of the Augusta Republican.]

BLACK MOUNTAIN, Oct. 25.

I wrote you day before yesterday an account of the movement of our army from Gadsden toward the Tounessec river. I am happy to state that the movement so far had been mattended with any of those hitches which sometimes retard our operations. Everything went off smoothly, and Sherman's cavairy will have to hurry up if they expect to keep with our rear.

rear.

It is said that Sherman left Summerville on the 18th en route with his whole army, across the mountainous country, separating him from Gunter's Landing, for the purpose of anticipating any necessary of the purpose. erence to Beauregard and Hood, wh an eye at any rate upon the route via Tuscum-bla and Florence, pursuing which they will not be obliged to cross Sand Mountain, and will we better roads and a more productive coun-

try to forage upon.

One thing you may rely upon, our army is bound for Middle Tennessee; and it will go there, I think, in spite of anything Shermau can do with his seven army corps. General Thomas is reported to be at Eridgeport with one corps, while one corps remained behind to garrison Atlanta. Atlanta.

GEN. VATGIN'S DEFEAT IN EAST TINNESSER—
THE REBELS LOSE FOUR PISCES OF ARTILLERY,
[From the Lynchburg Repole, and Nov. 1.]
We have intelligence of a fight between our
forces under Gen. Vaughn and the Yankees in
East Tennessee, in which our troops were
worsted, and compelled to fall back. The fight
occurred on Friday last, at or usar Morristown.
Ent year law particular, were received in the East very lew particulars were received by the Western cars last night, but it was stated that Gen. Vanigha lost four pleces of artillery, and between two and three hundred in killed, wounded and reliable.

between two and three hundred in killed, wounded, and missing.

Among our killed was Col. Lilly and Capt. Gammon. Col. Simmerman is reported to have been mortally wounded, and was left in the hands of the enemy.

The fight was a hand to hand one, and our troops held their ground until forced back by the sheer weight of numbers.

The enemy have been largely reinforced in East Teuresce, and, unless a corresponding increase is made in our force, the country will again be overrun by them.

CO-OPERATIVE DISPOSITION OF THE PEOPLE,
[Correspondence of the Richmond Disputch.]

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatela.)

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatela.]

[MACON, Oct. 25.]

[It might not be imprudent to publish, when this reaches you, where the point is toward which Gen. Hood's army is tending: but I will not say what, probably, even then should not be, for military reasons, divulged. Important mevements are on foot here, which, if successful, will make every Confederate heart leap for joy; but, as their success might be jeoparded by their premature sannouncement, I forbear. From the great popular futerest manifested in the movements of the army, I am satisfied that the head of this country is true to the Confederate canse, and will compromise with nothing short of conquering a peace, whatever Individuals may suggest of other methods for the attainment of the desired boon. The rebuke of Mr. Boyce, of South Carolina, by the people of the vicinage, shows very clearly that the old Paimetto State will be true to her instincts, and will tolerate no doubtful or equivocal language, even in a cherished son, as to the method of attalning the result—solving the great problem. From conversations with several leading gentlemen of Georgia since I entered the State, I derive the assurance that whatever may float to the surface in the shape of individual opinion or snegtestion, even upon the part of distinguished men, the heart of the State is sound to the core.

inen, the heart of the State is sound to the core.

EXCHANGL OF TEN THRESHIP PRISONERS AT 8AVANNAIL, GA.

[From the Richmond Examiner, Nov. 5.]

An exchange of ten thousand sick and wounded prisoners at Savannah has already been mentioned as a future event. We learn that on yesterday the first interview of the flag of truce took place at Island City. Col. Waddy acting on the Confederate side, Col. Bennett appearing for the Yankees. The preliminaries were arranged for ten thousand Confederate prisoners already arrived at Hilton Head on twenty-five transports, and the steamer Baltic. None of them were delivered at this first interview, but boxes for prisoners on both sides were delivered. The second flags of truce on this business will meet at the same place on the 6th inst. nect at the same place on the 6th inst. THE ALBEMARIE AFFAIR-THE DETAILS OF THE SINKING OF THE REBEL RAM.

SINKING OF THE REPEL RAM.

(From the Goldsboro' (N. C.) Journal, Nov. t.]

On Thursday night last, or rather about two o'clock on the murning of Friday last, a during attempt was made by a party of eleven officers of the Yankee nawy to blow ny, with torpedees, the iron-clad ram Albemarle, at Plymonth, and, to some extent, the attempt was successful.

We are not in possession of what we consider the authentic details, but the following seem to be the facts: The Albemarle was moored near the wharf, a

gangway connecting her with the shore. Some distance down the river, in the stream, law the hull of the Southfield, smak there by Captain Cook when Plymouth was captured from the Yankees. The Southfield was used as a pleket station by our infantry forces, to which they passed to and from the shore by a boat, and this beat was usually keet at the Southfield.

passed to and from the shore by a boat, and this beat was usually kept at the Southfield.
Thursday night was very dark and stormy. In the darkness and storm, at the hour stated, the Yankee expedition surprised, it is said, the Southfield picket station and captured all the pickets, twenty-five in number, without firing a gun, and sent them down the river to the fleet below in their own boat. The vessel need for the Yankee expedition was a long, low steamer, or torpedo boat, propelled by steam or by mnf. fled cars. Having disposed of the pickets quietly, the Yankees crossed to the side of the river opposite to Plymouth, and, sweeping round, came upon the Albenustle from up the stream. Our informant, who says he was on the Albemarle at the time as a visitor, and was somewhat

injured by the explosion of the torpedo, says that, in consequence of the darkness and the moles of the storm, the watch on the Albemarie knew nothing of the approach of the enemy till he was close upon them. The boat was bailed, "What boat is that?" The reply was, "The Albemarie's locat," and at this moment the Albe-

Albemarle's boat, "and at this moment the Albemarle's boat, and at this moment the Albemarle was struck by the Yankee boat, on the starbeard quarter. In this attempt, it is thought the Yankees failed to blow up the Albemarle through a defect in the torpedo.

They immediately swing round their boat again and were coming down moon the Albemarie's how, when they were again asked, "What boat is that?" The reply was, "You will damined soon see," and on the instant the Albemarie was struck the torpedo exploded. By this time the alarm was general throughout the thip, and the fine in its held to arms and made for the outside of the armor, where they were not by one or two vollers of grape from a howlizer in the Yankee boat. The Albemarle's nich commenced a rapid fire all around the ship, but they could see nothing of the enemy in consequence of the darkness. It was soon now ascertained that the torpedo had had the intended effect, for one of the bows of the Albemarle was stove in, and she was rapidly settling learn.

tended effect, for one of the bows of the Albe-trle was stove in, and she was rapidly settling own. In the meantime the Yankees, in their confu-In the meantime the Yankees, in their confuion, got their boat in the mides of some logsgot daround the Albemarle for her protection,
al, being mable to extricate her, the whole
rity, with the exception of the Cappain in command, surrendered, torpedo-boat and all.
So far as we can learn, none of the crew of
the Albemarle suffered more than a few slight
vounds. Three of the Yankees are said to have
een wounded. They are rep-ried to be all
commissioned and non-commissioned officers,
olunteers for this daring undertaking.
The Albemarle went down in a few minutes,
ut the water being shallow, her port-holes are
as increased, and, though her gun-deck is a
tente shanered, and, though her gun-deck is a
to inches under water, her guns stille minuted
the claunch up and down. The injury she susained can be repaired in two or three weeks,

cluding the raising of the vessel.
The foregoing is our version of this affair, deneted from the several different statements, is a creditable all ir to the Yunkees, and seems

it further details before we include in any Avait infiner decisies occasion with the strictures.

It is a fight going on at Plymouth, and a Yarkee fleet of twenty-long ressels in the river. We have nothing definite or reliable of all this.

EGLD ENGE THE LAUSE OF DISASTER TO THE AL

DEMARLE.
[Frenthe Richmond Examiner, Nov. 5.1] (Fear the Blebmond Examiner, Nov. 5.)
We were nowlling to believe the evil story about the Confederate Iron-clad Albemarle, but it is no longer possible to donbt it. The Yankees passed our negligent picket boat and blew up the Iron-clad, which dld such noble service, with a torpedo. The account of the affair in the New York papers corresponds with that circulated here. They admit that the torpedo-boat was sunk by a shot from shore; and Its crew captured or destroyed. But the iron-clad which gave us Plymouth being now non-extant, the Confederate forces in the town co-cluded. the Conductive forces in the town of children they could not do better than to exacute and so did. Negligence—carclessness some where—appears to have been the cause of this small director; but we do not know that the loss of Plymouth is a great disaster.

LACK OF DIS ITLINE IN THE REPEL ARMY. [From the Richmo d E virer, N v. 4.] Our army, the noldest ever rising in arms on this earth, possesses all the brill in qualities and revivirues of a truly national army. Its years to the danger that the enters his native land, personally luter steel in the welfare of the countries. and sternly resolved to die rather of the coun and sternly resolved to die rather than sab, every man in it is a hero. Their beaver rever been doubted by the enemy. Its milit can acity is equal to its spirit, in before we can hope for final trimmph we.

ill have to learn one more lesson. We have that those noble troops had who the nieved helegerdence for the Netherlands an achieved helependence for the Netherlands and erouned the arms of France with imperishable glery, save one thing. We lack decipline. There is no disguising the fact. From the stragglers of the great Jackson and the fruitless victory of Bull Run to the disasters in the Valley and the retrent in Georgia, from the confessions of brave Generals and gallant privates, to the disclosures of the Executive at Micon, every victory and every defeat speaks of the one thing wanting—the lack of discipline.

. Washington Nov. 9. are this commission as Major-General is not ribled. On inquiry at the War Department e find it has received no such notification. At a late hour last night President Lincoin as screnaded by a club of Pennsylvanians, cing loudly called for, the President appeared a window, and studies a fellower.

Being loudly called for, the President appeared at a window, and spoke as follows:
FRIEMS AND FELLOWSCHILEESS: Even before I had been informed by you that this compilment was paid me by the citizens of Pennsylvania friendly to me, I had inferred that you were of that portion of my countrymen who think that the best interests of the nation are to be subserved by the support of the present Administration. I do not pretend to say that you who think

minbrace all the patriotism and loyalty of the miry, but I do believe, and I trust without sonal interest, that the welfare of the condees require that such support and indorsent be given. I earnestly believe that the sequences of this day's work, if it be as you me and as now seems probable will be of me and as now seems probable, will be of ing advantage, if not the very salvation of

country.
cannot at this hour say what has been the ult of the election, but whatever it may be, it can no desire to modification opinion, that all o have labored to day in behalf of the Union

have no desire to modify this opinion, that all who have labored to-day in behalf of the Union organization have wrought for the best interests of their country and the world, not only for the present, but for all future ages.

I am thankful to God for this approval of the preciple, but, while deeply gratified for this mark of their confidence i me, if I know my heart, my gratitude is free from any taint of personal triming h. I do not im; u,n the motives of any one opposed to me. It is not all are to me to triming heaver any one, but I give the ks to the Almights for this evilence of the people is assolution to stand by a free government and the rights of humanity.

The story published the last Atlanta had been brined and that Strinan who may find directly for Charleston. South Chardina, is not believed in military circles. The official information received yeterday from Gen. Sherman cannot, for pudential reasons, be now madpublic, but it may be said that the prospect of sneess in his present movements is highly encouraging, and that his supplies are ample and in no dauger of interription.

The Herald's army of the Potomac special says. Remor has it that Major-General Butler is to be relieved, and Major-General Hancock appointed to his command. The command of the 2d Corps will then, it is said, devolve upon General Humi hreys, General Meade's Chief of Staff.

Corps will then, it is said, devoive upon aeral Hami breys, General Meade's Chief-of-

Whether the army is about to go into winte narters or not is extremely doubtful. If the ceather continues bad, it will be hardly practical to continue operations; but with the return f good weather, I am satisfied that another of good weather, I am satured that another effort will be made against the enemy, either here or elsewhere.

There is a runor here that Robert J. Walker is to succeed Mr. Fessenden as Secretary of the Treasury, and that he leaves for Washington this avoning.

Treasury, and that he leaves for Washington this evening.

The Commercial's Washington apecial says, negotiations for an exchange of prisoners at the month of the Savannah river were arranged on Saunday by the commissioners. Supplies for the Union prisoners had previously been forwarded.

forwarded.

The Herald and Times have editorials on the capture of the pirate Flerida. The Herald publishes the Brazilian proclamation of neutrality, which declares that the ports of Brazil shall not be made places of lossile operations by either beiligerent. The Herald thinks the details, when known, will justify Captain Collins's conduct.

The steamer Arago, from Hitton Head, on the 6th, has arrived. She reports, that, on Monday morning, the 6th iustant, being in company with the United States steamer Hunswille, she sighted as spicious steamer. Both gave hase. The steamer Arago crowded on all steam and sail. The Hunswille commenced tring, which was replied to, the firing being kept up two or three hours. The gunboat Banshee oined in the chase, thus hemming in the pirate. The jursued and purening vessels were nearing joined in the chase, thus beaming in the pirate. The jursued and pursuing vessels were nearing land very fast eastward of Cape Lookout. At 3.30 F. M., land being in full view, and the pirate evidently being heimed in by the fast vessels after her, the Arago kept on her course to New York. Purser Ely, of the Arago, has no doubt it was the pirate Tallahassee. She had no guns of leng range, and was unquestionably captured or sink before smiset, they being less than titty miles from land. han titty miles from land.

By the Arago we have the Palmetto Herald of

By the Arago we have the Palmetto Herald of the 3d, which says an expedition under Lient. Coinnel Warfel, with a mounted force com-manded by Major Keith, 4th M seachnsetts cav-airy, on the 1st, went from Magnolia, Florida, and, on their return, were attacked ten miles from camp, the rebels defeating onr force after a contest of an hour. Our loss was two killed and five wounded, and two commissioned offi-cers, twenty-five men, and twenty-five horses captured. Many of the missing men had since come in.

cers, twenty-five men, and twenty-five horses captured. Many of the missing men had since come in.

New York, Nov. 10.

There is no war news to-night. All is quiet with Grant's army. Considerable speculation is indulged in respecting the reports of Sherman's movements. Many seem disposed to credit the story of his abandonment of Atlanta and his march toward Charleston or Savannah. Letters from officers in his army recentive received here mysteriously promised something before long. It is thought that this is the event referred to,

Arrangements for the release, by exchange, of 10,000 of our troops, prisoners in the South, are complete, and a few days will be required to fully exchange them. Our soldiers have been transported to convenient points. They will be home in time to cat thanksgiving dinner under our own vine and fig tree.

The Post say that a guabout just built here for the Japan Government is detained under protest from the British Minister, owing to the impending hostillites growing out of the demand by the Governments of the United States, England, France, and Holland for the opening of the Japanese hiland sea. An allied fleet has

mand by the Governments of the United States, England, France, and Holland for the opening of the Japanese inland sea. An allied fleet has ere this gone to force an opening.

A correspondent of the Charleston Mercury regards the expressions by Stephens, Boyce, and others as intimating a surrender, and have fallen upon reflecting miads with a shock as electrical as lightning.

The Montgomery Mail rages Congress to propose a convention of all the States.

of the peace question as impolitie on the part of The anticipated attack on warms. They claim ag discussed by all the papers. They claim hat the defences are very strong, but regard the attack of the with anxiety. The barbartites practised on the Union prisoners at Anderson ille, are repeated at Florence, South Carolina.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10. The anticipated attack on Wilmington is be-

Washington, Nov. 10.

The United States Sanitary Commission sent an agent and a stock of its supplies with their vessel of the fleet gone to Savannah to bring the precident of the fleet gone to Savannah to bring the precident of the fleet gone to Savannah to bring the precident of the fleet gone to Savannah to bring the precident of the sufferings of these man on their arrival at Annapolis. Large involves of stores have been sent them from New York, Bartimore, and Washington, and the relief agents have been increased according to the largely angmented demand for their services. Combs, handkerchiefs, towls, and other articles not furnished by the government, will be distributed among the men in nt, w'll be distributed among the men in

Late Savannah papers chronicle a fire in tharleston, by which a large number of mechanical shops were destroyed, together with their tools, which cannot be replaced. A large stock of leather, small arms, and cannon were

stock of leather, small arms, and cannon were also destroyed.

The Montgomery Mail, in advocating a convention of all the States, says, referring to the meeting of the relad Congress on the 7th, says that the weapons are now in the hands of Congress. The States can do nothing—the people can do nothing—the President will do nothing. Congress alone has the power by its courage and wisdom to strike a blow for peace. If it would reas ure the army, it had better act: If it would reasure the heart of the people, it had better act.

HEADS, ARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, A flag of truce was asked for by the one and granted vesterda morning, to bury the odies of those k, led in the attack on Saturday alght near the centre. The enemy acknowl-dges a loss of 200 killed and wounded.

delges a loss of 200 killed and wounded.

The Herald sava: New York and Pennsylvania has both gone Republican. The indications are that Sr monr is defeated. Fenton appears to have run ahead of Lincoln several countles. Thus far McClellan has carried only three States, New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky. The next Congress will be overwhelmingly Republican. Congressional delegation from States yet to elect members to Congress to stand the same as present will be three more than two-thirds Republican on a joint ballot.

New York has gone Republican by 5,000 and Pennsylvania by 15,000 majority. The Post sava the McClellan vote is 21 out of 240. Lincoln has probably carried every State except New Jersey, Delaware, and Kentucky. The Republican gain in this State since 1962, so far as post-tively ascertained, is abont 22,000. Eighteen Pennsylvania regiments in Grant's army gave.

Yeunsylvania regiments in Grant's army gave, 1,100 votes for Lincoln and 2,30 for McClellan.

The Albauv Evening Journal this afternoon claims a majority for Lincoln and Fenton from the to seven thousand.

ve to seven thousand.
The Atlas and Arg s in ists that there is welve to fitteen thousand majority for It has been ascertained that the 5th corps

It has been ascertained that the 5th corps has been represented in clabty-six battles, lacinding the actions by the regiments that have belonged to it and now belong to other corps. The Times Martinsburg special says: Gen. Sherulan has recovered from the recent poisoning to as to be able to ride his horse. Captain Moore and his staff are better, but not well enough to ride.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a crop circular compiled from the returns of correspondents in all the States. Count de Gross, Austrian Minister, died at the Clarendon If tel on Tuesday.

The Herald's Fortres Vannes special say: All the arrangements for the exchange of 10,000 prisoners at Savannah have been made. The first installment of rebels sailed from Hampton

t instal'ment of rebels sailed from Har

Erst installment of rebels sailed from Hampton Menday for Scrannah. On their arrival there 10,000 of John Menday for Scrannah. On their arrival there 10,000 of John Menday for Scrannah. On their arrival there to convey this number.

The Eusten Advertiser has an account of the capture of the Florida by the Massachusetta, in Bahia. The privateer was cut out and carried off from amid a Spanish leet. The Massachusetts steamed down the bay with the prize in tow, and was fired on from Fort St. Marcellus, and pursued by two Brazilitan men-of-war, which were left behind.

The Herald thinks the capture justifiable, while the Times says it is clearly Illegal, being a breach of the law of nations, which we just now more than most powers, are interested in

w more than most powers, are interested in Fle Richmond Enquirer of the 7th has a list

the members of the rebel Congress. Missonr nd Kentneky are represented in both Honses so Arizana, Choctaw, and the Creek and Sem The Macon telegraph says of the pr position The Macon telegraph says of the proposition to arm the slaves, that, unless the President and Congress shall determ e to blot out the landmarks of the past, we warn them to beware, as such an experiment would virtuall destroy that for which we have struggled four years to pre-

The Message of Jeff Davis to the Rebel Con-The Message of Jeff Davis to the Rebel Congress, which assembled on the 7th, has come to hard. He reviews the campaigns of the Federal tienerals, and deduces notable consolation. From their own statement of facts the Federals' successes have not been commensurate with the power put forth and sacrifices incurred. In regard to the robel success it is extremely reticent. It is plain from the attention given to the subject of arming slaves that recruiting in the rebel army is an extremely urgent matter.

Mr. Davis opposes in general the arming of gro-slaves. He says be can't see the propriety necessity of arming slaves while so many hites are out of the maks. We should only rtly with the army will receive as their reward

A terrille tornado pesser over the trwn of the the tryn over the trwn of the tryn over the trwn of the tryn over the tr

Several strong pro-slavery conn'es in this state give coniderable Lincoln najorities. The keyndricass claim nearly a full Congressional delegation.

New York, N. v. 11.

The Captain of the transport Relief, which strived at Fortress M. arce on Thesday last from Newbern, N. C., reports that on Monday he saw a large vessel on fire off Cape Hatteras.

Firther particulars of the capture by the national vessels of Plymontia, North Carolina, on the 4th inst., show that the town was entirely destroyed by the shelling of the feet. The place is still held by our gunboats, there being no troops there.

place is still held by our gunboats, there being no troops there.

Yellow fever has disappeared.

The Hemild's correspondent says: The recent movements of the rebels in the valley to the right of Sheridan's position, it is now thought, were designed principally to procure cattle and other supplies, of which they stand much in need, and not for the purpose of attempting to thank the Union army.

Gen. Powell's division of cavalry started on an important reconnoissance on Monday last, but had not returned at the date of our latest despatches. in and not returned at the days ago ascor-lespatches.

An expedition sent out a few days ago ascor-lained that the robels still occupy their in-terenched works, and remain in considerable force in the vicinity of Milford.

Their arrangements for a raid in West Vir-

the movement of Gen. Kelly towards Moorfield.

Capt. Badger, of Gen. Powell's staff, and
eleven other prisoners captured by Mosely, succeeded a few nights ago in killing their guard
and making their escape.

It is stated that Gen. Hooker, in whose present department are included the majority of the
States hordering on our Northern lakes, has,
after investigation, become satisfied that the
alarm about the propeller Georgian being sitted
out for a lake corsair is manuflorized, and that,
no plratical designs are entertained by Mr.
Bates, who lately purchased her in Toronto.

Some of the Richmond papers comment
severely on Jeff Davis's message, charging him
with obscurity in those portions of it referring
to the arming of slaves and to propose interference with the press.

The public debt is stated to be \$1.147,270,203, without lineluding the foreign and army debts.

Davis prononness Sherman, Grant and Banks, all fallures, and declares that Atlanta and Richmond are not vital points. The fall of Richmond, Will sington, Ghurleston, Savannah and Moddle world not conquer the Confederacy. The Independence of the Confederacy alone will

The independence of the Confederacy alone will secure peace.

The World claims the State for the Democrats by about 10,600. The Tribune claims it by 6,633, the Times by 6,930, and the Herald gives it to Lincoln by about 5,000.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Among the papers captured in the Florida is a letter from the British Admiral Hope referring to the case of the Florida burning an American shis that had taken out British papers.

He says British papers must in all cases protect the ship, and has issued orders to attack and capture any vessel hereafter guilty of the Florida's action. It is also ascertained that the U. S. mail steamer Electric Spark was destroyed because she could not be run into Wilmington. The Herald of yesterday said that there was an imbroglio between Generals Dix and Butler, and now says there appears to be no imbroglio after all.

The Courier des Etats Unis anthoritatively deter all. The Courier des Etats Unis anthoritatively do-

The rebel Major Wolf, ordered to be shot to-tay in retaliation for the murder of Major Wil-on, was yesterday respited for fourteen days by fen. Roeccrans. Subsequently a despatch was everyed from the President directing the sau-cusion of the execution of Wolf until further

The Macon Confederacy regards the discussion

les the statements published that an alliefensive and offensive, existed between Maximi to the Southern Confederacy. Maximi overnment declares that it has never of the confederacy of t in d any relations with the rebel Government Richmond. The report yesterday that Gen. Wright, just cetted to Congress in New Jersey, has died, is

The loss of property by the tornado at Chester, Ill., is about \$60,000. The town of Randolph, 7 miles distant, also suffered severely, nearly all the houses being blown down.
Kirkendall (Union) is elected to Congress from the 13th Illinois District over Jeah Allen by about 1000 majority. Gain qwar 18,000 aince 1850.

an average majority on the home county of about 8,000. One of the Editors of the Philadelphia B

One of the Editors of the Philadelphia Bulletin has just arrived from Atlanta, and reports as follows: On Monday morning, at davilight, the enemy stacked our pickets south of Atlanta and killed one and wounded two of the 33d Indiana, but subsequently fell back.

On Tuesday the election progressed quietly, and largely in favor of the Republicans.

On Wednesday morning, at davlight, the enemy made three attacks upon the city of Atlanta, shell being thrown as far as the ruins of the ruing mill. The most desperate attack, however, was made on the Rough and Ready road, their artillery being placed within 1,580 yards of our works, and their infantry dismounted the cavalry within less than 200 wards. The men were aroused from their shmabers, manned the defences, and in a short time the rebels were driven back with a loss of one Lieutenant, and one private killed, two wounded, and one prisoner. The enemy were a portion of General Young's command, and if the two prisoners subsequently captured can be credited, they had but recently arrived from

irmishers for some ward Macon. The army is in excellent spirits and well supplied with rations.

On Wednesday morning the rebels took up a few rails on this side of Atlanta to prevent the transmission of supplies, but the damages were

NASHVILLE, NOV. 10. A Tennessee, driving him in great confusion out forty-four miles. The advance is ninety miles east of Knoxville.

The robels are at Bristol, and are being strengthened by the Virginia militia.

Reports conferring the destruction of Government property on land at Johnsonville are greatly exaggerated. No apprehensions are entertained in regard to its aniety. The destruction of Government and private property on the river is complete, involving an immense loss.

Our entire railroad and telegraph communi-ations are complete. The exact whereabout cations are complete. The exact whereabouts of Hood is known to the anthorities. Federal movements are to be developed at the proper time that will electrify the nation.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 10. 5
The following order, dated November 7, ha The following order, dated November 7, has been issued from these headquarters:

First. The 8th New York heavy artillery, the 16th New York volunteers, and the 26th Wisconshi volunteers having been reported to the Major-General commanding as having behaved with distinguished bravery during the engagement of October 27th, 1864, in Hatch's division, be takes pleasure in restoring to those galant regiments the right to carry the colors of which they were deprived by General Order No. 37, of September 3, 1864.

see were deprived by General Order No. 37, of optimizer 3, 1884.
Second. It having been reported to the Majorieneral commanding that the colors of the following regiments, recently lost in battle, were ost under circumstances that reflect no dishonor than the colors of the control of the colors upon those regiments, they are hereby permit-ted to carry other colors, viz: The 18th New York, 58th Massechments volunteers, 15th New York volunteers, 45th Pennsylvania volunteers,

and 35th Pennsylvania.

By command of M jor-General MEADE.

8. WILLIAMS, A. A. G. New York, Nov. 11.

A special Washington despatch to the Commercial says: The President has already commenced the proparation of his message. An abstract of the various bureaus has been furnished him. Nothing has transpired respecting the views it will take, but it is underestood the President will recommend the enactment of a law abolishing slavery correlation in the United the win recommend the cancement of a law youlshing slaver; everywhere in the United States immediately and forever. It is rumored that there will be a change in the Cathest bo-fore the next session of Congress. If Mr. Fes-senden is re-elected to the Senate, a new Secretary of the Treasury must be selected, and pos

official, show a majority of 8,500 for Lincon and over 9,000 for Fenton. for Lincoln at 8,456, and that for Fen majority for Lincoln at 8,406, and that for rea-ton at 9,600.

The Commercial's Washington special says:
Gen. Sherman has started on a daring expedi-tion, and may next be heard' from near Atlanta.
He has a large and well provided force, with good supplies of provisons and ammunition, and a staff of paymasters amply supplied with

The Commercial's Washington special inelate that McClollan has resigned his commission in the army, and that his resignation was received at the War Department yesterday. His letter is

The report of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury is very doleful, and says he can only ob-tain \$135 in currency, equal to \$6 specie, for \$1,000 in Confederate bonds. The Times has advices from Fort Morgan the 4th. Houses are springing up in every di-rection about Fort Morgan, and are occupied by the troops. A saw-mill is in operation at Fort Gaines. All damage done the forts has been re-

Sr. Louis Nov. 11.

and steamers from New Orleans as late as the latinst, bring, no su h report.

Niw York, Nov. 11.

The National S rs' I ir opened it Boston wed were g. I promises the agricuscess. A con-denable anumnt of money has already been realized. Nothing from Sheridan heady to be a length telegraphic. siready been resized. Nothing from Sheridan be ond what he heen already telegraphed. The Herald's Farress Monne special gives ad it! I particular farress the pursuit of the particular by the grankest Sassacas. The pirate was twice signalled, and closely followed by the Sassacus two usles. Darkness set in, and all the advantages during the chase were lost. The privateer threw over her guns and other weighty matter, supposed to be animonition and stores. She was steering apparently for Wilmington. When hast seen by the Sassacus, (Sunday evening), she was inside the line of the blockaders off the United States coast, and was supposed to be either the Tallahassee or Ofustee, and is probably the same steamer reported as seen by the Arago.

the Arago.
The Herald's Florence letter savs political considerations have induced the Italian Government to recognize the ampire of Mexico. Very few would not hear with pleasure that the Fremsh and Maximilian have been driven out of Mexi-

and Maximilian have been driven ont of Mexico and its former government restored.

The Herald's Washington special says:
Hon. Robert J. Walker has arrived. No doubt Mr. Walker's return is precursory to his introduction to the Treasury Department. He has expressed the opinion that our finances can be so managed as to bring our currency nearer to par than it has been during the war.

Among the things receaptured in Florida was the official copy of the vote of thanks by Contract to Lieut. Col. Jos. Balley. Acting Engineer of the 18th army corpe, for his skill in receiving the footila from Red river on Gen. Banks' expedition.

predition.

The Herald's special with the Army of the James eavis: The impression was common throughout the armies operating against Richmond that Lee would order an attack on the day of election, indulging in the belief that onr lines would be weakened, and could be penetrated. On the contrary, the day was exceedingly quiet—hardly a guin was fired anywhere through the lines on either side. On the left the cavalty were saddled and ready to move at the cavalry were saddled and ready to move at any moment. No alarm occurred. At the ression of the rebel Congress on Mon-

At the resson of the rebel Congress on Monday, the following Senators answered to their names: Barnwil Orr. of So h Carolina; D. Graham, of North Carolina, Henry Hill, of Georgia: Hunter Copantan, of Florida; Johnson, of Missouri; Burnett Simms, of Kentucky. The President's mass ge was received and r d; also the proceedings of the late meeting of rebel Gevernors.

Gevernors.

In the House, skty-two member answered; among them were Wilkes, Sucad, Clark, Conrow, Vest, and Hatch, of Missouri; Macher, Triplett, R. d., Ewing, Chresman, Burnett, Bruce, E. M. Bruce, and Moore.

A bill to raise forces for the rebel army, and one to abolish promotion by seniority and to take merit the basis of promotion, were each referred to the Military Committee.

The resolution offered by Mr. Marray, of Tennessee, declaring that the Confederate States will give neither awaynathy nor add to the estab-

will give neither sympathy nor aid to the estab-lishment of a monarchy in Mexico, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Mr. Swan, of Tennessee, offered a resolution

declaring that no exigency exists or is likely occur requiring the placing of negroes in the army: also a resolution to recall all Committees. army: also a resolution to recall all Commissioners from foreign unions.

The following are the prominent passages from Bayls e message. After the fall of Atlauta he says: There are no vital points on the preservation of which the continued existence of the Confederacy depends there are no military successes of the enemy which can accomplish its destruction, not the fall of Richmond. Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, nor of all combined, can save the enemy trom the constant and exhaustive drain of blood and treasure which must continue until he shall disease that no peace is attainable unless based on the recognition of indefeasible rights or recognition of ladefeasible rights or recognition.

that no peace is attainable unless based on the recognition of indefeasible rights or recognition. He says: It is not in my power to announce any change in the conduct of foreign powers. The discussion upon the resolution was brief, but Sharp Miles, of South Carolina, opposed the projection to arm the slaves.

Mr. Foote, of Mississippl favored it, but said he desired to wait for the decision of the enemy or the que ion of the unpower to frequest. This decis: a would anyear in the result of the present election if Lincoln was elected. He would be in favor of giving the President full power to mujdor claves. He was ready for the black for or anything before submission.

- all resident white males between 18 an I in the army, revokes all exemptions and

A portion of Gen. A. J. Smith's command is No such action has been taken by the Chris-No such action has been taken by the Christian nations of Europe, as might justly have been expected from their history from duties imposed by international law and claims of humanity. It is charatable to attribute their conduct to no worse a motive than to indifferences to the consequences of the struggle, which shakes only the Republican portion of the American Continent, and not to ascribe the design of the course calculated to insure the prolongation of hostilities.

So long, therefore, as neutral nations fail, by

agation of notifities, so long, therefore, as neutral nations fail, by sognition of our independence, to enhance at, in their judgment, the United States are sion, their conduct will be accepted by your enemies as tacit encouragment to continue their efforts, and as having supplied assurance that the belief is entertained by neutral nations in the success of their designs. Teace is impossible without independence, and it is not to be expected that the enemy will anticipate neutrals in the recognition of that independence. When the history of this war shall be fully disclosed, the judgment of the impartial policist will be unable to absolve the new relations of Enrope from a share of the responsibility for the myriads of human lives unnecessarily sacrificed during the United States progress.

NEW YORK, NOT. 12. We learn from Little Rock that Captain White, of Steel's army, on the 23d linst., after a hard fight of four hours, captured an entire relied train of 35 wagons, 200 horses, and 11,000 dollars in money, and scattered to the mountains the force accompanying this train. They had probably been sent alread of the main portion of this retreating army by Price, with the dealer of saxing it.

ton of the retreating army of Friet, with the easign of saving it.

The Richmond Sentinel of Wednesday last are a large fleet of Union guiboats and irouhads are in the James river, below Duttel Gap. It also says that the Union suldiers are not making any preparations for winter quarters, and that it is rumored Grant contemplates a novement on Wilmington by way of Weldon, and that hat already sonding troops to the largest that hat already sonding troops to the largest that he are sond to the sonding troops to the largest that he are sond to the son that the sond to the son the son that the son the son that the son and that he is already sending troops to the later place,
The Herald's New Orleans correspondent says,

or gamboats are watching at the month of the Red river for three formidable rebel rams which were expected to come down as soon as the water should rise sufficiently.

Jeff. Davis's currency has been almost entirely set aside the rebels of Texas, only gold and effect of the rebels of the results of the rebels of the rebels

v set aside the rebels of Texas, only gold and liver being accepted.

Une hundred and fifty car loads of cotton, elonging to private parties, destined for Mexi-o, have been stopped at Gollad, Texas, by order of the rebel General Kirby Smith, only ship-nents on rebel government account being per-The people of New Orleans had protested

o General Hurlbut against their enrolment for intv as soldiers.

Torpedoes have been placed in the Mississipil along the Louisiana shores by the rebels, but they will soon be removed.

From Mobile their is but little news. Our rlbut against their enrolment for boats make experiments in shelling the city three hours a day.

New YORK, Nov. 12. Late Richmond papers contain the proceed-age of the rebel Congress. The Judeiary committee were directed to inquire into the ex-cediency of requiring citizens liable to mili-ary duty absent from their country not in public business, to raturn and assist in the defence, on pain of confiscation of their rty, disfranchisement after the war, or

one other adequate pensity.

Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, introduced and poke in support of a relief, asserting it unecessary and luexpedient at present to arm the nent should become exhausted he would then avor the proposition to make soldiers of the The North Carolina papers state that Wash-In that State, has been evacuated by the

cbel troops. NEW YORK, NOV. 11. The rebel President, in his message, says on the subject of railroads in the South: The Secretary's recommendation on the subject of facilitating the question of Iron required for maintaining the efficiency of railroad communication on Important mail lines, are commended to your favor. The necessity for operation in full vigor of such lines is too apparent to need comment.

On arming negroes, he says it would seem p er to require public officers to enter proponto labor of slaves, to pay therefor their co into laisor of slaves, to pay therefor their compensation, rather than to impress his labor for short terms. The polley of engaging to pay the negro in his discharge, after service faithfully readered, seems preferable to that of granting immediate manumission, or that of retaining him in servitude. If this policy should recommit the determination of standing a slege.

At a recent public dinner in Matamoras one of Maximillian's officers gave the toast: "The union of the Southern Confederacy and Mexico," which was received with great appliance and the performance by the band of the "Bornie Blue Flag."

WASHINGTON, NOV. 12.2

WASHINGTON, NOV. 12.2 A gentleman from the Valley to-day states that the larger part of Sheridau's army is in the neighborhood of Winchester, while the enemy is at New Market, receiving reinforcements.

There has been no action in military movements recently.

WASHINGTON NOV. 11 WASHINGTON, Nov. 11.

General Banks returns to Washington this enlug simultaneously with the circulation of numor that he is to take the place of Mr. ciles at the head of the Navy Department. Weller at the head of the Navy Department. The Precident has done nothing about his message. He will begin its preparation early next week. There is reason to believe that in the course to be adopted with reference to the infringement of Brazilian sovereignty, in the capture of the Florida in one of her harbors, will be substantially the transmission of a despatch by saving, that this Government will be glad to receive and give a favorable consideration to any proposition Brazil may have to make. Of course there can be no difficulty where both parties are equally desirous to avoid it.

The que tion of using the power of the Governneut to give stability and security to com-mercial transactions by keeping gold down to a uniform low premium has been under serious ion at the Trea ury D partmint, but the

The Department now expects soon to an-

as well be used.
Sheridan's army broke camp at Cedar Creek on the 9th, and fell back toward Winchester. This movement, which is purely a matter of convenience for getting near the base of supplies as the roads become bad, has been only delayed thus long to prevent the copperheads from distorting it for political ends into a defeat feat.
Lord Lyons is lying dangerously ill of typhoid fever, and is scarcely expected to recover

Price turned west from Cave Hill on the 4th.

On the 6th Gen. Thayer moved a force up tha north side of the river from here for the pnr-pose of attacking Price, but fearing that Cooper would move toward Fort Smith with 7,000 men, thought best to return.
Thaver can hold Fort Smltli against Price and Cooper united, and he has sufficient supplies for the present. He has plenty of artillery and an abundance of ammunition.

Baltimore, Nov. 12.

The American has a despatch dated Roanoke I-land, 2d lust, wherein, after the account of the destruction of the rebel ram Albemarle by "Brave Lieut. Cushing," the writer gives the fullowing account of the recapture of Plymouth, N. C., by our navy, and the final result of that bold movement: Lieut. Cushing had accomplished a great deal and had been the cause of relieving a number of loyal usen from distress BALTIMORE, NOV. 12. relieving a number of loval men from distress and starvation. After that was done, the flect under Commander W. H. Macunto proceeded up the river within a short distance of the town, mp the river within a short distance of the town, when they came to obstructions, and, after exchanging a few shots, returned. On Sunday, the 36th nlt., the fleet proceeded to Roanoke river through Middle river above the town, and shelled Piymouth with telling effect. On Monday morning Commander Macomb steamed down the river, followed by the remainder of the fleet, and, while passing opposite the town, gave the rebels shell, grape, and canister to their hearts' content. Macomb then landed about 100 men from his ship, in charge of Lieutenant Dewer and Paymaster Sauds, and they immediately charged on Fort Batesaan, carried it, capturing about 40 prisoners. The rebels, fluiding things rather too severe, evacuated the town immediately. We captured 6 places of heavy and twelve places of light Artillery, together with a large quantity of small arms.

The road leading out of Plymouth, as far as we have been, was strewn with muskets, haver-sacks, etc., showing that the robels had uside a complete stampede. The whole garrison didn't have stores enough to last them twenty-four nors. In the engagement one of the rebel sparines was blown up by our guns, and its plosion set due to the town. All the buildings on Water street were destroyed. The tiwn now held by our gunboats and a small land are commanded by Colonel Wardros. Glory ushing for so brave an act, and glory to mander Macomb for following it up and re ing a large portion of North Carolina

ting a large partion of North Carolina.

A telegram was given us by Lieutenant upworth, who has been in the town, and oroughly acquainted with all the inclients of capture. We learn that thue of the men o accompanied Lieutenant Cashing are prisons, together with Paymaster Swann, whose wounded in the shoulders. Master's Mate Woodman, who was also one of the party, is

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, on weenesday evening, ason, seven o code, a force of the enemy was discovered ma-sing on the first opened fire, driving them to their works. The rebel batteries replied briskly for a time, but were soon silenced by our shells and mortars. A force of about 150 rebels shortly afterward made a sortle from their line and attenued to penetrate ours, but, being met by a solute from the first our distinctions. was awared it, but said ston of the enemy was been determined to parsue the was ready for the was ready for the was ready for the was ready for the mean for the army a between 18 and respectively on the resident only to Nething else of the stone of the

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1834.

President Lincoln has beyond doubt reeived two hundred and thirteen electoral votes o twenty-one for General McClellan. We thin! the potular majority will be about 350,000, with-Arkansas, and Louisiana, where there were no legal elections. Twent: -two States for Lincoln three for McCleuan, and eleven 'wayward Firters" comprise the United States constell tion

The vote of Kentucky is coming in very l'owly, and it is hardly nece sary to give the estalts in scattering counties until we can retive them officially from the Secretary of State at Frankfort, and put them in tabular form. We tl.lnk McCle.lan's majority will not be over 25,000, for the storm was nearly universal, and there was an exceedingly light vote polled on that account, the roads and streams basin-

THE ESTIMATED PRISE Mr Lincoln's majority is one bundred and

ninely-two votes. The result is overwhelming, and we defer to the voice of the majority spoken so potentially. The secession movement was the result of a minority's refusal to submit to the clearly-expressed verdict of the nation Mr Lincoln had received 1 866 459 votes while 2,463,811 persons east their suffrages for Douglas, Breckinridge, and Bell, so that Mr. Lincoln, though obtaining a minority of the votes, was constitutionally elected, having received a marity in the electoral colleges. He now is a majority candidate in all essentials, and most eartily do we beseech the high and mighty Ruler of the universe to direct and prosper all his consultations to the safety, the honor, and the welfare of the people, and the e-tablish of peace and happiness upon the best and surest foundations. It was from no factious opposition o the President that we opposed his re-election When the rebellion had assumed such a bold and menacing front that the loyal hearts of the country rallied to the defence of our ma tionality, and it was found that all conciliatory measures were rejected with scorn, we gave our entire energies to the policy of the Administration. We used not recur to the fatal errors which, in our mature, consciention and patriotic judgment resulted from a change of that original policy. We believed that the President had erred in interpreting the law and the constitution; that he had mistaken the limit of executive anthority, and had interfered with both the other co-ordinate powers of the government, and, therefore, we could not coninue our advocacy of his measures. No honest man can condemn us for this course. Whenever he was right nonr jndgment, it was not only onr duty, but our highest gratification, to and port him, and whenever our convictions were that he was wrong, and that his policy was dangerous to the integrity of the constitution and the liberties of the people, we endravored to rally around us a party which we carnestly hoped might be able to defeat his re-election. The unparalleled majority which he has received we accept as an evidence that the American people do not fear his policy as tending to the subversion of constitution erties, and we shall look to the future of his career with hope. The bitter rancor which has been excited, will, we trust, be allayed, and not be again aroused. The nation has decided that it was not expedient to "swap horses" while crossing a raging stream, and we must, therefore trust our safety to the old nag. In the

hope that he will be able to bear us over the torrent of civil strife. without a single star undimmed. Such has seems to us that proposals a State has a right to make its own laws and conflict with the covenant of union made by our fathers, for whom we have a great reverence, and in whose wisdom we have an abiding faith. We shall never surrender but with life the liberty of speech and the right to control our journal as a free press. We shall always distinguish between discussion of any inchoate policy which the Administration may foreshadow and on osition to the execution of measures which have received the sanction of national egislation. Resistance to law be alse the law can never be palliated. Thus we opposed in its very luception the policy of arming negro troops, but when Congress authorized their enlistment, it became a duty to submit to the law. It is far better to acquiesce temporarily in the requirement- of erroneous legislation than to place ourselves in factious opposition, which may have tendeucy to produce seditious movements. The true corrective is in the popular intelligence, and the stern arguments of experience. To these the public press can always appeal, and it therefore becomes the duty of the journalist to discuss with sincerity an administrative policy, pointing out its departures from what he conceives to be the legitlmate path, and giving It all proper credit, enconragement, and support where he can cordially acquiesce in its President as we have done in the past, to crush servent which has struck its fangs at the peace and security of our Union, and we must do this in the most effective manner, without putting nation in its proud awoop toward victory election, was serenaded in congratulation of ble success, and in a short speech he said he believed-and he trusted without personal interest-that the welfare of the country required and the best interests of the nation were to be subserved by the support and indorsement of the present Administration; that he carrestly believed the consequence of last Tuesday's work would be of lasting advantage, if not the very selvation of the country. There is a deep solemuity in these assertions and in his thankfulness to God for the maultested approval of the people, while disclaiming any taint of personal triumph and without impugning the motives of those who or posed him. We detect no self-commendation u this speech, but a confidence in the position of affairs, and we cordially trust it manifests that he feels himself to be master of it. We shall await with anxlety the reassembling of Congress and the developments of future poliev, which will be given in the annual message of the President. We hope that they will be of such a character that loval Kentucky can el.cerfully indorse them. We have been earnest

in our support of the Government, and we shall be glad to have it in our power to show onrselves equally earnest in the advocacy of Mr Lincoln's administration of the government We know that he has yielded to radical pressare in the belief that he could make his admir Istration there advantageous by unltlug all sechis second term, he cannot be constrained by such influences, and can afford to give more to his country than to that party. He regards his re-election as an "evidence of the people's resoh tion to stand by a free government and the rights of humanity," and he gives thanks to the Abulanty for this manifestation. Let him a le Dibister his functions as the head of a free government, and let all bls action be directed toward the maintenance of the rights of humanhy, and blesslugs and benefits will be the result

Hoop's Movements -It is binted that High Intends to attack Menuchis nultime lila arm. with Forrest's, and making a desperate struggle to regalu a footing on the Wisslesippi.

Capt. Win-low, of the Kearsange, will rather have another phance at Sommes.

Gen. McClellan has resigned. So are we. milk for the laby.

Hog PRODUCT OF KENTYCKY .- On the 28th Major-General Burl ridge communicated have been sending coals to Newtastle in the the information from his headquarters to those shape of dispatches, with Georgia news from wning or feeding hogs in Kentucky that the nment desired to seeme the surplus bogs. We have been fully advised of General Sheru the State, and would pay a fair market value | plan's plans, but we have regarded it of the first ot intended to limit the amount deemed nec- not be made public. We may now state the seary to be packed for family use, but he hoped the despatch which the Indianapolis Johnna any excess over their personal wants, and not | is not true, but the rellroad leading from the havit raids for its capture. Major Symonds | dered unserviceable and the iron has been re as intrasted with the details of the business, moved. Head was thriven into Alabama three and has elected agents for designated districts, weeks ago, several hundred miles from Atlanta 1 Hows: C. T. Worley for the countles of and Sherman, leaving General Morgan, will Woodland Jessamine Favette Clarke Mall. sufficient force to manage Hood started for son, Mortgomery, Bath, Bourbon, Scott, Mason, Audersonville, and other points on his Nicholas, and Harrison, being the First way to the scaboard, to strike either at Charles Di trict: E. II. Burnside for the cau- ton or Savannah. He goes with about sixty er, Washington, Marlon, and Casey, being the plies and forage will be found on his way. H. Second District; J. Sheiby Todd for the counties | will have all the artillery regulate for his pur of Oldham, Trimble, Heary, Shelby, Franklin, 1984s, pontoons, sappers and miners, and an nderson, and Spencer, being the Third Disries: V. P. Armstrong for the counties of to important streams to impede his progress Meade, Hardin, Grayson, Edmandson, Barren. Like that of the eagle, for a time: Metealfe, Green, Hart, Larne, and Nelson, being the Fourth District: B. H. Bristow for the

We understand that these agents are authored to give eight cent- per pound, delivered in Louisville, and V. P. Armstrong, Esq., Informs us that he will pay cash or checks on the city for Il purchases. We do not know what arrangeacuts the other agents have made, nor whether Major Symonds, who is Commissary of Sub-istence at this post, will pay in cash or certificates of indebtolaces. The desire, as we under-tood it, is to purchase from those who have fatiened hegs for sale, and not to interfere with those who have raised for their own use, but it i proper that precautionary measures should be sed to prevent advantage from being taken of the necessities of the Government and keer down all speculation. We learned that order had been issued prohibiting any railroad or teamboat from taking hogs out of the State hich prevents the feeder from selling or acking out of the State. A Government packg-house is to be established in this city under e control of Maj. J. S. Speed and Robert Floyd, and no other persons are to be allowed to pack this fall. When these representations ere made to us, we thought it proper, for the purpose of allaylug all at prehensions, to make application directly to Major Samonds, for such planations as our own farmers and stock isers were deslrous of obtaining. We accordngly wrote to him as Commissary of Subsitice, and he auswered our en juirles in detail, as follows:

the Cumberland river, being the Fifth District:

wen, Gallatin, Grant, and Boone, being the

ixth District.

'i. Do the military authorities intend to take entire session of the hoz products of Kentnekey.

Answer.—The Subsistence Department desires nd expects, by the measures adopted, to proure and pack 190,000 hogs in Kentucky durin ent season, and does not wish any mor nch as are not needed for the wants of the

col 1c.

2d. If no one in the State is permitted to put up baron
pork, as it is rumored will be the case, can a figurer
dealer put up all the pork he may have or purclasse;
Ausser,—I have always stated, and now state,
and I have no desire to restrict or interfure with uch packing as may be necessary for the wants of the people, either in the country or the towns nd cities. Rumors and apprehensions should of be accepted, and commented upon as facts parties have full opportunities of gaining net information.

d. is it the purpose of the Government agents to pay
the producer the same price for hors, by tor gross, a

he producer the same price for hoss, as t or gross, a can get in the markets of Cincinnati, Chicago, Ne-any, or J. (fergonville) Answer .- 1 have engaged with different agents Answer.—I have engaged with different agents of procure and deliver to me as many hugasas much as a compassion of the large of pay for the large when delivered here is fully quivalent to the price paid north of the river. My deshe and intention is that furners shall series as much as if they had sold to regular achees. ackers.
In conclusion, let me thank you for your cour-

constructment of this question, and let me ask f you, on behalf of the Government, the same solicitude for its interests in the matter that I assure you I feel for the people of your State. I am, sirs, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
H. C. SYMONDS, Maj. & C. S.

We can assure Major Symonds that we are impressed with solicitude for the interests of the Government, and, at the same time, we are We are collisted during the entire war for the anxious that the people of Kentucky should preservation of the old Union and the old flag have as fair a show as their neighbors. It in joining him was of robbing and plundering been our position, despite many terrible threats ment should have been issued for hogs de- on the person of South, among them an order of personal violence and annihilation. We are livered, or for pork and bacon when cured, to proceed to Kentucky, collect absentees, and for the old constitution, too, for we believe that for the farmer not having the right to sell his stock to any purchaser but the Govern- document, signed by Colonel Candell directed regulate its own affairs, provided they do not ment, will be obliged to submit to the prices Lientenant South to make preparations to subwhich the agents may offer. There is no dis- all two hundred men at Breathitt Court-house; position, we fully understand, to give an unfair also in tructing Lieutenant Strong to have meal price, but, if the wants of Government are so prepared, out of which bread could be manupressing, why not include Indiana and Ohio in the restriction? If Major Symonds were to advertise that he would receive all hogs and pay the current market price for them, he would invite feeders from north of the Ohio river to swell his supply. This was originally his comparrived at Irvine, Ky., and stated that the ntention, but, within the past week, he advance of the rebel Colonel's command, fifty has changed his mind. The obvious ef- in n, had arrived in Breathitt county, and the is distasteful to a particular interest or party, feet of the indicated policy will be to compel Keutucky farmers and stock-raisers to submit | hind. There are no Federal troops in that porto the first prices offered, for the advance in the tion of the State, and the militia can offer but cost of corn will preclude the possibility of keep- facile resistance to so formidable an advance. ing their hogs long, while in Indiana and Ohio packers will put down all they can get and hold on for the inevitable rise. The Commissioner of Agriculture has furni hed lds tables for the year, and these show that the number of fattening bogs in our State has decreased three and elght-elevenths as compared with 1863. We shall not, therefore, have as many about forty per cent hogs we raised last year, and the supply will be inade. quate for our home wants. This mode of seiling to the Government may greatly inconvenience our citizens, for in the eattle districts sourc farmers do not fatten stock at all, but attend exclusively opinious. We have now to co-operate with the to cereals and root crops, and these are exchanged for hogs with the graziers, who do noout the rebellion, and to bruise the head of the grow the former. We have heretofore expressed our hope that the Commissary Department of the army may get as much pork and bacou as is required, at the lowest prices, but on any drags to impede the war-chariot of the | we do not believe that the object will be attained by the imposition of an indirect tax upon Ken

tucky, which is an unequal tax, as it is not levied upon any other State, as far as we know. We believe that the arrangements of Major 8 monds, who of course acts under orders, are judiciously made, and that he is solicitons to protect the interests of our people, while he is arrying out the wishes of the Gavernment. We refer to this subject in order to place it, in all its aspects, before those with whom it originated. Our belief, amounting almost to confidence, is that the line of policy we have indlcated would give the Subsistence Department advantages in the general market as a buser, and carry out the spirit of the law, which requires all proposals for supplies to be adver-tised, and allotted to the lowest bidders, who can give security for the execution of contracts.

Ocery.-llow much money did the senior Greny.—How much money did the senior Editor of the Louisville Journal offer a certain rebel to swear to a false affidavit a few weeks ago against the Editor of this paper? Has the trade been perfected, or was the bribe offered not large enough?—Naskville Times. We aver that we not only never offered to pay

for, but never asked for, never desired, any affidavit or certificate against the Editor of the Nashville Times. His quinine letter was given to us by the chief civil officer of the city in which the Editor was acting at the time of the occurrence of the transaction. We don't know, we don't care, what sort of request for an affidavit the Press challenges us to forswear, but there is noue to be forsworn. This we don't Greecear, but grear. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md., diedf

this day thirty-two years ago, and was the last survivor of those who signed the Declaration o Independence. Governor Bramlette, who was in our city ast week on public bus ness, returned to Frank-

fort on Saturday evening. Preshlent Lincoln's Proclamation for hanksgiving appoints the last Thursday in this month, which will be the 21th.

Who has the naming of our war vessels? was highly improper to name one of them the Sassa-1718. The leading dish in the current number the Atlantic Monthly is Lamb, and well

rved 1 P. The returns indicate that President Linoln las been some re-elected. She is a mean woman who watersher own

The telegraph agents at the eastward New York and Washington city to this point. raportan e to their success that they should published lately, detailing the burning of Atlanta. City n rthward to Chattanooga has been ren-Macon, Audersonville, and other points on his thousand men and thirty days rations, but supellelent construction corps, though there are

But he will be heard from in due time, and w ounties of Allen, Warren, Butler, and west of do need feel the slightest apprehension o and A. W. Holeman for the counties of Carroll.

In the meantime General Gillem in East Ten Lessee, and General Thomas in West Tennessee ill hold Hood, Forrest, etc., in check, or it he rebels want a fight, they can be gratified. The cuthying detachments have all been contrated, and many of the towns abandoned which we have held for the past few months They were of no value in a strategic point of w after the fall of Atlanta, and the concentraion will render West Tennessee and Kentucky erfectly secure. The situation is thus: Thomas nfronts Hood's whole army whenever it darcs o advance, and Sherman three or four days ago was five hundred miles in Hood's rear, aud the "great flanker" was on his road to the Altantic. He will be heard from between Thanksgiving day and the 1st of December.

We have some interesting intelligence om the eastern part of our State, detailing counts of severe skirmishing between the militia and guerillas and the advance of a large rebel force under Colonel Candell. On the 7th stant, twenty-five guerillas, in command icutenant Jerry W. South, Jr., formerly o Frankforl, made an attack upon twenty of the State militia on the middle fork of Kentuck river, in Breatbitt county. The militia fought th great bravery, but were nuable to stand the heavy charges of a superior force, and wer comt elled to retreat, having lost one man killed. and six mortally wounded. Three of the six have already died, and, at last accounts the other three were not expected to survive from one hour to the next. South Is a daring leader and he fought his men with reckless despera tion. After routing the militia, the guerilla started for Owsley county, made a rald on the town of Proctor, and robbed the stores of goods alned at five thousand dollars. The citizens were without arms, and incapable of offering : beforce. The maranders appeared to care more or good horseflesh than anything else, and the hest animals were "confiscated" by them at every point visited. From Owsley, they moved uto Wolfe county, and made an attack on Compton, the county-seat. The citizens had obtained information of their approach, and were prepared to give them a warm reception A brisk little skirmish cusued, in which the outlaws were speedily routed. Captain A. Stamper, of the militia, learned the movements of South, and, with twelve mounted men, started in pnrsuit of the band. At Devil's Creek, In Wolfe county he had a slight skirmish with them oreing their retreat. No one was lainred by the firing. Captain Stamper then made a sweet across the country, and, by rapid riding, found himself in front of the maranders, on Holly Creek, Breathitt county. He charged the outlaws, and drove them back in confusion. Lieutenant South fought bravely, but his men tserted hlm, and, severely wounded, he fell from his horse, and was made a prisoner. It pears that he is a commissioned officer in the rebel army, and was sent to Kentneky on recruit-Ing service. The men whomhe had rallied about hlm, were a desperate set, and their only object obtain recruits for the rebel armles. Au official

with a strong column of mounted men. Eul sequent to the wounding and capture of Lieutenant South, a deserter from Candell's main force was following a short distance be-I' is pre-macd that the rebels have entered the State for the jurpose of obtaining horses and

MILITARY PRISON STATISTICS .- An examina tion of the books in the office of Capt. Jones, Commissary General for rebel prisoners passing facts Since October, 1862, forty thousand prisoners have possed through the Captain's hands. ad been confined in the Military Prison at ouisville. When we consider that Louisville is but one point at which prisoners are received from the armies of the West, this great number hows how largely the rebel forces have been lepleted in two years of warfare. The tables clow are valuable as statistics of the official ansactions of this office for the past year: SONERS OF WAR TRANSFERRED FROM THE LOUISVILLE PRISON SINCE NOV. 1, 1863. Field, Staff Aon-Com. Officers Political and Line Officers. and Privates. prisoners

103 955 13,635 VILLE MILITARY PRISON SINCE NOV. 1, 1863.

NEW YORK, NOV. 12. NEW YORK, Nov. 12.

A letter front Matamoras says: When Gen
lejia was known to be advancing on the city
and within a day's march, most of the for
igners has claimed the protection of their reterior Cousnis. Mr. Beldin, formerly a mealant of Brownsville, claiming to be rebeonenl, was recognized by Cortinas, and wacomitted to deliver certificates of rebel nation
lity. Monterey is now occupied by a brigade
of French regulars. French regulars.
The stock market continues unchanged and

be Herald's 16th army corps special says lollowing is Lincoln's majority in the vot. Thesday: 10th corps, 1,006; 18th corps & Kautz's cavalry, 185; regiments on de d service, 253; slanal corps, 2t. Total The Herald's special of the 20th army corps

The Herald's special of the 20th army corps, says: Robel pickets are stationed at Edinburg, a small piace up the valley above Winstock. The rebel Gen. Rosser, with a small force of cavalry, is reported at the same place. The reinforcements Early is to receive in the fature is a matter of conjecture. It is quite welt ascertained he has only been receiving returned convalescents and stragglers. The campalgn in the valley is at an end. The rebels have no fresh troops with which to make demonstrations. The World's correspondent of the 20th corps, with Sheridan, thinks that active in-ovenents may be looked for soon in that heality. The World is become in that heality. The World this morning acknowledges the letest of Seymour, and says: We have lost the state, both on the electoral vote and Governor. Every additional return makes matters worse, for the majority is on the wrong side. But mengh

The World says: Gen. McClellau tendered his signation on the 8th, and asked that it might e dated from that day. The irou-chal Dictator made a trial trip ves-sion. She made a lowly and steered away day. She moved slowly, and steered away ldly. There is much disappointment among aval men concerning her. The prize steamer Lady Strong, which arrived at evening, was built in Landon and launched

about four months ago. She is Iron-clad, nine ard when captured 40,000 pounds cotton and r tons tobacco. She was seen by the steam ns, endeavoring to escape her. After a chas three hours, she surrendered to the Carypone was in a disabled condition before start twithstanding this, she made three miles po

Notwithstanding this, she made three miles per bour.

The Post's Washington special says: Richmond papers of Thursday are greatly excited over Lincoln's re-election.

Hood is said to be marching on Chattanooga, and the rebels are confident that Grant is preparing for another battle.

The robel journals almost manimously censure 10 arming of negroes.

The Tribune's Washington special says: Gen. Banks, it is said, will soon take the head of the Navy Department. There are reasons to believe that the course to be adopted with reference to infringements of Brazilian soverelgnty in the capture of the Florida will be enbetantially the trau mission of a despatch that this

y the trau mission of a despatch that the ernment will be glad to receive and give fa orable consideration to any propositions it me

A letter to the Post gives several instances of a similar character by great Britain, and thinks no trouble can ensue in the Florida case. The committee for the National Sailors' Fair having expressed to the Department the belie that a considerable sum may be realized from a curiosity to see the Kearsage, now in Bosto harbor, orders were issued to-day placing her their disposal for exhibition during the Fair.

New York, Nov. 12.

New York, Nov. 12.

The Milledgeville Recorder says: We regret that papers in Georgia advocate a Convention of States to authorize each for Itself to make the best barrain it can with Lincoln for cessation of hostilities. We regard this exceedingly important. It not only gives interpretation to the Southern compact, which instrument it does not instify, but it is an indirect confession of weakness in the Confederacy and most instiful to the cause, and is calculated to exert the most unhappy influence in our struggle for national independence. Such a proposition at this gloomy juncture of reverses in Georgia Implies the abandonment of all hope of ultimate success, and in this respect is very objectionable. We are in the fight and must carry it on to the end. The Dispatch says: To arm negroes would be an act of desperation equal to the salicide of a proposition for Union. The movement would give up the whole question of fair fighting.

The Richmond Whig has great fears of the feet now at Fortress Monroe, and thinks that savannah is the objective point to make a base for Sherman to move from Atlanta.

The report of the rebel Secretary of the Treasury is published. Mr. Frenholm says: A large issue of the Treasury rootes is to be resulted from failures from the measures relied on to sustain their value and reduce expenditures. The new notes are received by the public at a value scarcely higher than the old, and, as a consequence, expenses here have not declaned. The enrency demands immediate and NEW YORK, NOV. 12.

ate at a value scarcely region than the old, a sa consequence, expenses here have not clined. The currency demands immediate a trave consideration by Congress. Unless in tourn and staple value can be given to Treaspotes, efforts to carry on the war instrument y must necessarily be abundoned. Acquirence in its deplorable depreciation is to cobe ruin to which its leads. One hundred a latter for a latter of the content of the ty-five dollars in the currency price obt

the ruin to which its leads. One hundred and thirty-five dollars in the currency price obtained for one hundred dollars by his percent bonds is qual to six dollars only his specie.

Mr. Fenholm favors the stoppage of bonds, and desires direct tax levies upon the people, payable partly in cash and partly in produce, at its did value. He says: Unless prompt and decided measures of reform are adopted the progress of depreclation will be increased, and our embarrassments become insurmountable. I would earnestly arge upon Congress the necessity of action with despatch, and by the adoption of vigorous and decided measures to restore the value of the currency, and avoid the calamity with which we are now threatened.

In the session of the rebei Congress on Tuesday, Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, opposed the arming of slaves, and concluded with a resolution affirming that it was necessary to have a convention of the States antecedent to any attempt at conferring emancipation by the Confederate authorities.

In response to some inquiries, Mr. Foote said he was in favor of a convention of the Confederate authorities in arranging terms of peace. We had, he said, more friends in the North than we had he ether.

nd or France, willing, on the rec our independence, to enter into an allia olicinsive and decinive with the Northern State and, jointly, to enforce the Monroe Doctrine America, and form a liberal commercial treat With this alliance, British authority would weept ont of Canada, and French domain Mexico would be overturued. Washington, Nov. 12.

Washington, Nov. 12.

Bear-Admiral Porter, writing to the Navy
Department under date of the 10th, says: Some
days since I sent the steamer Stepping-Stone to
Mub Jack Bay to put a stop to sminggling there.
The Stepping-Stones returned the 10th, having
in tow two vessel, the Reliance and Little El
mer, captured for attempting to run the block
ade. These vessels had no contraband goods or
board at the time of their capture, but they
were evidently engaged in a contraband busiwere evidently engaged in a contraband bu ness, as their captains could give no satisfactor account of themselves.

Washington, Nov. 12. Loudon county, Va., is overrun with gneril

las, who cominit many depredations on peaceable chizens. Not long ago 150 of them dashed across the Potomae at Nathan's Ferry, 5 miles n Point of Rocks, and reached the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and robbeed some store-houses, &c. They were in the act of tearing up the rails and destroying the telegraph, when the cudon militla men, springing upon them, a killed, several wounded, and six prison CINCINNITE, Nov. 13.

Llent.-Gov. Jacobs, of Kentucky, left for Vashington to-night, in charge of United States officers, as a political prisoner.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13. The Sunday Mercury has what purports to be a translation from a Bahia paper relative to the capture of the Florida. It says: After the capture of the vessel she was tied to the Wachuster ett, who e commander at once prepared for ea. The small guns of the Florida and her crew were removed to the wateriset, and a por-tion of her engines taken away to prevent her escaping. As she was going out the people gathered on the shore, and batterles were level-ed at the vessel. Some men on the Waterin-sett then fired revolvers at the spectators, which

The Mercury save the residence of the Ameri-

having been virtually driven out of the Empire.

We understand that the Brazilian authorities were compelled to call out an army in order to suppress the rlot.

The leading lakers and hotel keepers will meet at the Astor Honse to-morrow alght in reference to furnishing a thanksgiving dinner to the soldiers of the Army of the Potomae. The citizens are all contributing liberally.

The Herald's London letter sayes: The commercial and financial troubles absorb all the public interest. The effect of the pressure in the money market begins to befelt in the continental cities. Heavy fallares are reported.

The Herald's Washington special says: Gen. Banks has to-day been in consultation with the nks has to-day been in consultation with the esident at the War Department for several urs. It is supposed in the administration cles that there a strong probability of his be-

circles that there a strong probability of his being assigned to the Port Folio of the Secretary of War.

Secretary Stanton is understood to be very ill with information of the bowels. He has not been able to be at the War Department for the The Herald's special with Sheridan says it is

The Herald's special with Sheridan says it is stated that several regiments of the old Maryland line, whose terms of service in the rebel army have expired, have recently enlisted in Mosby's command, which, by these accessions, now immbers from 1.5% to 2.004 men. There are four regiments in his command. HARRISHURG, Nov. 12.
Estimates made here from reliable sources on

the State between eight and ten thousand monthly for Lincoln. Fever and Ague is not a disease,

it is but a symptom. The liver is the part af-fe (ed, and to this organ should medication be directed. The arrest of the chills and fever is not a cure of the disease. It is but the suspen-sion of a symptom, liable to return on the first ver-exertion of mind or body. In restoring the liver to healthy action, not only that symptem-fever and ague-disappears, but those ther symptoms, a sallow complexion, jannliced eve. pein in the side and shoulder, depresion of spirits. OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLA. GOGUE is the appropriate remedy. It invigprate the liver, relieves the system of bilious enmulations, and by removing the cause effects a thor much and permanent cure. Sold by all drugglets and medicine dealers. n12 cod2&w1

MARRIED On Thursday morning, November 3 at the residence of the bridge mother, by the Key, Dr. Bra. SEVLEING Mr. WM. C. SMIRH to Miss Many LUGINS BUN, all of satisfied Kr.

LOHISVILE, KY.

On the 1nth Inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. G. C. LORRIMAR, Capt. J. H. SMITH, U. S. ATIII, J. O. Miss Rama L. HAVESIY, both of the city. Clevelsand and Portemonth, Ohio, papers please copy.

At Chriswille, Tentrosee, Nov. S. 2884, by Rev. Win. Double, Row. C. PSHIAM, of Krissac, to Miss Mollitz Warr, of Clarkwille. DIED,

On the 4th inst., at Charkevile, Feun., at the her damliter, Mrs. Lier B. Binake, wi Joseph 11. Bigger, in the 60th year of her age.

On the evenius of the 9th inst, at 12 o'clock. Charlie is, son of Peter and Martha Smith, of spotted fever, and these years and twelve days. WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARKET. OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE JOYENAL,

SATURDAY, NOV. 12, 1981.

[Cold is 4 P cent higher Han on last Saturday. In the

fere part of the versit it touched at 25% although it de-

Exchenge—
N.w. York. par@1-10
Philadelphin. do
besten do
thitmerr do
testen do
Q. M. Vourten, City. rottle di
Get de
Get de county. livel.5 file
Greder on Washington. 3% @4 die Kak do do Kap Lap

clined again, and to-day we quote it as follows:

BANK NOTE LIST. TED EXPRESSIVE FOR THE LOUISVILL BY MESSES, HENT, MORTON, & QUIC PAR FUNDS. ar notes: Vationa i Bank note Bank of State of Indiana; Five pe

ent U. S. Noles, 3 dla & dla. el's City 200 dis. Selvent ...
Blerch, BkCresc't City
N. W.

dk ... 6a dis. Bk, of Lou-507 din. 60 din 37 310 dis. 20 die. 7 1°@20 dis. 18k, of Tennessee, 45 dis. Other Bks. \$0.875 d.s. St. Carolina. 74 dis. St. Carolina. 74 dis. Light. Georgia. 74 dis. Ceorgia. 74 dis. Ceorgia APPLES_Weg

ALCOHOL-The market ruled quiet, and prices are cady at \$3 40 for 76 W cent, and \$3 43 for 98 W cent. PUTIER—In good demand. We quote fair to prime at Sector; choice to extra at 42@4%c & D. BLISWAX-We quote nominal at 40c.

BARK -The market rules steady at \$15-316 for chest , oak, wag D. St @15 for car, and SMEI for stack BARLEY-Scarce and lower at \$1 55@81 65.

PALE ROPE AND CORDAGE—Market remains quiet, Ve quote bale at 9/4@10/4c for machine, and 10@10/4c r hand-made, Manilla rope at 30@31c, hemp rope at @ 16c, homp twine at 30@35o, batting twine at 20c d bating twine at 15@15 ke

Hageing Winds 1061076. Trageing—Prices are steady at 19@20. Process—Common raicable at \$3 50@3 75, fancy at 2 75@4 40, and extra Shaker at \$5@3 50 @ dozen. BECOMEORN-In demand at the factory. We quote at 7@ 7 100 Pm.

Brans-Unchanged at \$2 10@2 00, the latter being the outside figure. Eags-Scanless two bushel grain bars sugges. Bracking-We quote Mason's small and large at \$6 12 and other he nds at 862 13 39 cross CHEFFE—There was a fair demand during the weel nd prices are steady at 20621c for Western Reserve 216 213'c for Hamburg, and 22@20c for E. D. Market well

CANDLES-Market quiet and prices unchanged with alce of 13 and 14 oz star at 33@34c, and 20@22c for COTTON YARNS-We quote sales of No. 500 at 90c, No.

CONTRON FARNS—We quote saire of No. 200 at 19c, No. 200 at 17c, and No. 700 at 17c.
CONTRON TWINE AND CANDLEWICK—Unchanged.
We quote cotten lyine at §1 20, and candlewick at §1 10.
CONT_Unchanged. Pitt-burg selling at 84c ¾ bushe! Courtrage.-The demand for barrels and concerne moderate and we enote as follows: Flour he is indecente, and we quote as nolows: Flour barrels at 7c, whisky at \$3 % do iron-bound at \$3 50, pork \$1 90, half barrels \$1 90, do iron-bound \$2 25, ham \$1 90, for-milen \$1 90, do iron-bound \$1 90, for-milen \$1 90, do iron-bound \$1 25. Barro ves \$24@25 79 1,000. 1100ppoles \$21@25 79 1,000. Cogy.—In good demand at \$1 25@\$1 39 for ear and in iteh, for old, and 90c for new.

Pay Goods -We quote as follows: Sheeting, heavy

3 @65c; chirlings, brown, 30@ te; prints 50@ We; lis 5002 70e: ticks 500 55e; delaines 40 70 50e; satinets at @1 50; drills 55@70e; Kentucky jeans 60@\$1; cambri 25@30c, and flaunck 50@\$1.

DRIED BEEF-Sales of canvassed at 20c 19 D. Eggs-The market was fluctuating during the week l sales were made at 38@32c. FLORE.—The market for flour was quiet through out the week, though prices are held firm; we quote xl a and femily flour nominal at \$10,310 50, and sufine at 89 50@9 13 bbl.

Fratures-Market quiet, and prices nominally un hanged at 45@50c P D. GROCERIES—The market was quiet and on an advance latter part of the week. To-day, however, the ad becked on the news f om New Xork, whi gar is held at 26@27e; croshed, granulated, and pow red is held at 30@Stc. New Orleans molasses is sellin

al \$1 25. Grease—Firm; we quote brown at 11 %c, yel ow 12c, and white at 12glue; butcher lard at 17e; aflow at 17c.

Ginsens-Market dull and prices nominal at 70c.

HEVE-The demand is light, with very little offering and prices are higher; Kentucky is saleable at \$150.016 Ittpes. The market rules quiet, with a demand about equal to the off ring; we quote green at 9.6 Hz, salted at 12%c, dry satted at 16.6 Hz, dry llint at 1993c; hog-skins 40.6 Mz each, and sheepskins at \$1.02 25. HAY-There was a moderate demand during the week

Top. had-binet, at \$7-200 B ton; no cold-blast in the mar-ket. Sheet from SC 12c, CC 14c, Juniala 15c. Bar from Coc. CC 104c, J miata 17c, Sweet 30c, Bencoin 22c, Horse-above 16-610e, multe-shoot 30-621c. Plouch slabe 19e, plough plates 20c. Inch hoop-iron 12%c, Nor-way nail-rode 21c. Steels—Cast 60c, Crawley, German, and EB 40c, spring 14(4)20c, and AB 16c.

LIME AND CEMENT-Market steady at \$1 65-31 75 for lime, and \$0-63 25 \$7 bbl for hydraulic cement, and \$8 re quote as follows: Soleleather-Oak 54 able, bemilock 50052c, bridle 51@ 70c, haruces 45@ 50c, akirting 52@ 54e

LUMBER. -Prices unchanged since our last report, an ve now quote as follows:

LTAD AND SHOT Market quiet, an Ipi less unchanged We quote ply le d at 221/20, bar lead at 22c. Shot, patent, 26: 25; buckshot \$6.75. MALT. -The market is fair, and prices nominal at \$23

\$1.25. MANUFACTUTED TOCACCO. Eculucky bright, \$10150; medium, 75c@st 25; dark, 75c@st; Tennessee, 75c@st Virginia, \$1 50 840 2 50; Missourl Lright, from \$1 50 to 170; medium, \$1 to 1 50; and dark work 75c to \$1 9 lb Mackenel.—Old ft. kerel unchanged. Prices for new re unchanged, and the stock of new is as set light. e quote new, B harrel, as follows:

.\$21 50 NAILS-Unchanged. We quote nails in lots of 100 ker ed unwards as follows: 10d at 88 75, 9d at 89, 6d at 95, 4d at \$9 50, 5d at \$10 50, 3d at \$12. Cut worker n 3 to 6 Inch. \$9 75; wrought, from \$14 to 15; horse

oe nalls, from 35@50c.

OAKLM -We quote at from 17 to 1% B lb. Oils .- Markel quiet and prices dall. We gr d carbon at 83@87c; lard at \$1 75 to 1 80; linseed at 40; benzine at 60c; lubricating oil at 45 to 90c 3 gal-

OATS-In good demand at 70@75c. Ontons-In good demand, and prices dull at \$5 te 5 50 W bld, from first hands. OIL CAKE-Unchanged at \$50 % tou. BOOT AND SHOE MARKET. The market was fair throughout the week. in unchanged. We quote as follows :

Men's Boots—French clf en leg 28 inches 32 80(39 grain en clf 26 inches 7 55) 37

elf per kw prime.... p clf d so Eldorado... kip double sole le inc grain de 17 inches. wax de 16 inches. -Thick brogans negro 6-11. 4. 2d and 3d elf hee Mw balmoral. toys' and Chi's Brobs-Wax d s 1-5

kid Congressallers.
tasting destables des Provisions-The market continues unlet, and prices

are steady. We quote lard at 22c, harm at 22@2c, harm shoulders at 20., and slies at 22%@2c. There were sales of areen shoulders and sides from the pork-house terday; the fermer were sold at 12'fc, and the latte t 15c. S les of 300 hoge lo-day at 80 7 gross in the city tioc. See of the price paid by the Government in the country is \$8.

POTATORS—In good demand at \$3 75@4. Sweet potaces are selling at \$4% from wagons.

POWDER—Unchanged, at \$42 50@13 @ keg for rifle. Page. We quote cotton at 8c, hard woollen ic, and soft

RYE-Market dull and prices are firmer at \$1 2002. 1 95. SALT—Prices nuchanged, at 75c. Son A-Nominal at 13@12 %c,

SOAP-Unchanged: German offered at 15@16c, and in at 11@51c \$ D. STABLE—Uuchangod; we quote at 900 %c % h. STREES—There was a fair demand; we quote timothy at \$5 50(\$5.76, clover at \$150(\$1, orchard at \$1.50(\$2.75, red-top at \$2.50, homp at \$3.7564, and financed at \$3 from store,

Tak-Sciling at \$5 (gallon kegs) \$6 dozen.

Tinners Stock -Price remain unchanged, but firm,

We quote sales to-day at the following prices:

XX. SLOCK Large pig Toc.

Skeeting (11 oz.) 55% 50c, copper plus 15c % A. BOILED SHEET IRON AND ZING. First quality (No. 21 to 37) at 13c 36 %; zinc 28c. Nor. 1° to 27 at 14 1/2 W Ib. Imitation (Nos. 25 to 26) at 32c, genuine (Nos. 9 to 13)

Of the 386 hade sold during the week, 77 were rejected. aler to-day of 50 hhds_of which 6 were rejected as follows: 1 at \$9, 11 at \$9 2739 95, 15 at \$10310 75, 3 at \$11311 75, 5 at \$13312 13 75, 4 at \$13312 75, 6 at \$14314 50, 5 at \$13315 50, 6 at \$16315 75, 4 at \$17 25317 75, 3 t \$18 55@19 75, 6 at \$10@10 50, 7 at \$20 25@20 75, 1 at \$11 50, 2 at \$120@ 22 25, 1 at \$25, 1 at \$25 25, 1 at \$24, I t := 19 58, and 1 at 941 39 100 ...

x12 at \$4 %0, 10x14 at \$5 10, 10x16 at \$5 40, 10x20 at \$5 65, 10x15 at \$5 65, and 10x00 at \$5 65. WOODEN WARE.

WHISKEY-The demand for raw whiskey! was "very let throughout the week, and prices remained steady ales were made to-day at \$1 70 % gallon.

Wood.—Market dull, and prices are firm at 90c for

LOUISVILLE CATTLE MARKET

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 12, 1964.
E The cattle market for the week just past was a very ard one on drovers. Prices for medium quality ranged ower than an at any time during the last six m tower tuan an avan' time during the tast mounths, Extra quality sold at fair prices. Government buyers are not in market, having stock on hand to fill their contracts, and as there are no new contracts offering, there no sale for that class of stock at present,

Sheep. In sheep there has been but little trade, though prices were very firm and a shade higher.

Hops. The market is over-locked, and prices lower. Governme I has 1100 ted nts to but the urpla ock in the country, who wall have all the home of falls

COTTON AND TOBACCO AT NEW ORLEANS. CUTTON-BALES,

if cel in and lounced at N w Orlean, the movement the part ton years compared as follows: riv's Exp'ts. Stocks. 5 1 1,500 1 1,500 1 179,200 241,700 179, 80 267,550 174, 91 72,464 129, 61 127,130 127,130 127,130 127,200 123 7,1-1 7.,473 4. 123 5,263 6.4. 1

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET - November 9 In lot I receipt of cattle of all k ud for the we ke

Last week

A Constitute of the second

MOORE'S RIRAL NEW YORKER.

THE LEADING AND WOST POPULAR Agricultural, Literary, and Family Newspaper in America. WILL ENTER UPON ITS SIXTEENTH YEAR

nd C adveting Editor las resolved 1 at the Volume for 1 65 sh. Il fully e-mal, it not excel, either of its produces AGRICULTURAL

landry, including the views and experiences of hun-divels of able Contributors and Correspondents, reports of State and County Fairs, Discussions, &c. Is will also embrace a distinct Department devoted to

aper to any one engaged in Wool Grov

In this Department the R and will present the expe-lence and observation of the best Horticulturists in merica, including those of P. Palina, Esp., author of The Finit Garden," and former Editor of the Hogge

The Ladies will find in the Down The Eronany De-

the those under the bestdings of Laures' Department, Cu of Market and, St. and Michael The Story-I . I. &c. &c. while the New Department, Manrrs. & are abl and can fells conducted-embracing a Weekly Sun mary of the Latest War News, and Re ports of the principal Grain, Provisi , Cut's. Woels nd Frini Marketa. Itd d, no newspaper in Am I a combi co su h a va-

r'et of Uniful, Timely, and Valuation in formation and doe the Reeal No. 1 You at 1 I have any time Boar Tales and to the Leading and Largest Circulating Journal of the Classin the Mirli! And we are deter-plined that, in the fullire, as in the past, it shall be un-nu passed in V lie. Purity: and Variet of Contents mbr cine more Arricultu al Ito breetienal, Literary, and N. w. Matter than an other ournal rendering it the most complete A "FLEE RAL

THE RUBAL NEW YORKST comprises Et MY DOUBLE QUARTO PAGES (40 columns), and is published Weekly, erior Style-Good Paper, I Clear Type, Illustra TERMS, IN ADVANCE (mlv \$3 a ye r. To Club.

tid Acette Five Operation in the Time to Senten Copies for \$25. Sen Non in the Time to Sentente And Form Claims, Specimen Numbers, Show Single dec. sent free on application.

Address D. D. T. MOORE,

John Gibson, THE FATHER OF THE YOUNG MAN, WILLIAM GHISON, of Company I, Just Obio, 3d B kende, 2d Drabsian, 18th A my Corps, would like to hear must time of like or. He is only litteen years old, and the last heard of him were at Comp Demision, April, 1 sat, when he does articlery clothen. He is a native of West, Chester, Bather county, Ohio, Please address his father according to above directions.

NOTICE

THE IN SESSIMENT, ADMINISTRATUR OF THE Contains C. M. Metenff, december, has status interested of each of the he National Hosel in the series to Men. M. J. Met. and her brother. Charles K man, who will continue the instead of the ending of Michael & Keona. Commission than to the cultimed by one of the public continue than to the cultimed by one of the public. I commission to the outlined from Louisville Nev. 7-ull all 12,192w2

WHEAT-The receipts of wheat during the week were

WEAPTING PAPER - We quote at \$1/42.

BOURDON HOUSE-H. P. Finman.

THE BEST PAPER FOR THE TIMES.

and Volume in Jan any next. It has be years are recast ed as the better bined at RECULTURE.

KAL, HORFICULTURAL LITERING, AND FAMELY WEEKLY on the Continent, and the Publisher.

t will cortain a great vari ty of Practical and Selentific ilormation on the various branches of Farm Hus-

SHEEP HUSBANDRY Conducted by the HON, HENRY S, BANDALL, LL.D., author of "The Practical Stepherd," "Sucop Husbandry lutine South," and other valuable works. Dr. E. is conreded to be the best authority on the subject i the coun,

HORTICULTURAL!!

partment many neef il Rec per, w/ practical d octions low to manage di. c lt n ther pr. le. to H OTHER IMPORTANT FEATURES. Pul saide from the above import at Pen "onl Depart-ments, the Rt. vi embraces others of visit interest to finites to both Tewn and Country. For instance, it

FORM, STYLE, TERBIS, &c.

Rochester, New York.

A lack of sufficient watchfulness on the part A lack of sufficient waterfulness on the part of our troops seems to have a tree of the loss of the town. It seems the ton Thursday night a party of cightness on, belonging to the Black berry seet in A bern rie Sound, cight or ten miles from it. It is a small torped a last and it is if for like he on the way they found a small boat, contain-On the way they found a small boad, contains fifty-four of our men, in the river, stationed there as a picket guard, but all of the model of the contains a picket, they were taken properties of Plymouth, they found the All and rice at her wharf, and, running the torpodo locat moder her amidehip, thew her mp, causing much dame gr, from which she soon sank.

The intentry was statemed on the wharf, who fired on the assaulting party, and after the Albemarle sank captured the whole of them, but

of the torgodo.

By the Merald's correspondent it appears that Gen. Sherman has sent the 4th cops to Docatur to operate against Hood, while with the 5th corps of his army he has moved to Atlanta, and is in all probability about to inaugurate au offensive campaign for the prosent, thus ignoring tor the time the extreme of Hood, or leaving him to rescent his compaign into Tome-see

him to procedute his campaign into Tennessee at his leisure.
Gen. Butler, by direction of the President of the United States, and by assignment of then. Dix, commanding the Department of the East. has assumed command of the military forces in this State for the jurpose of preserving order until after the Presidential election and preventing the execution of supposed designs of rebels, and rebel sympathizers to carry out a systematic plundering and burning raid in our principal cities.

rincipal cities.

Gen. Butler, in his official order, asseures the citizens that they need apprehend no interfer-ence with their rights or privileges as electors, as his subordinates are instructed to strictly re-frain from anything of the kind, his object being

as his subordinates are instructed to strictly refrain from anything of the kind, his object being to preserve peace.

Superintendent Konnedy has bested an order to the members of the Metropolitan policy instructing them to enforce throughout the District compliance with the State requirements that no intoxicating liquous shall be sold on election day; that no box for the distribution of telesta chall be put within 150 feet of a polling place, and that no unjustificable physical force shall be used either by policemen or citizens to excite or interrupt elections.

The Herald can hatically denies the reports of Shoridan's failing back. If a care we have not in better condition. Early is said to be at New Market reorgant ng.

The Richmond Sentinel of the 4 L learn that Kilpattick was required in an attack on Wheeler's cay by, the partecting Hadden on Market reorgant ng.

Chitago, Nov. 7.

Whilm the last two days a large number of perseas have arrive farms outbern parts of the State, mostly from Favette and Christian counties. It was supposed that they had come here to vote, but it has turned out that they are members of the O. A. G. Society, and a con piracy is in progress for railing an in unvection on election day and releasing the presences at Camp Douglass.

Early this morning a large number of arrests.

tion day and releasing the presences at Camp Douglass.

Early this morning a large number of arrests were made, nearly all with cases of arms feand in their possession, among them are Col. Marmaduke, brother of the robel General, who was a guest of Dr. Edwards; Buckner S. Morris, formerly Judge of the Circuit Court of this county. He harbored a lot of bushwhackers, and procured changes of clothing for them. He is said to be be grand treasurer of the O. A. K.

Clis. Walsh, Drarkeeper of the House was also atrested. In his house were found several men who had been engaged in casting builts to the use of the conspirators. Some of those arrefied are reported to have made a confession that the intention was to fire the city to-night and releasing the conspirators. A large quartary of arms and ammunition was in Ind.

Second In spatch.—Among the arms are Col.

nearly a hundred suspicious characters, ar ived here this morning from Canada. The military and police are after them, and the will all be

and police are after them, and they will all be captured.

Col. Sweet for some time has been aware of the existence of the robel plot to release the prisoners at D gls and D rn he clv. His detectives have been at work, and with success; and, though the evi mee obtained is not smicried by continuous to a warrant the arrest of these one i ndred continuous at rs. I was down doceant to stake at one as were unjustion by treating the continuous action by treating the continuous at the continuous continuous at the continuous acts of the continuous continuous acts of the continuous co as, alot to all tary proceeded to the lich-lared the Condition of the lich ared the Condition of the lich and J. T. Shanks, an expedire edition of the lich tark North, wall are ed, and is now confined

at (np I = g s. In the dry ch to Gen. Crook this morning In the deal ch to Gen. Crook this morning, Col. Sweet says: I have complete pro-of of his having assisted Sha isa, the rebel prisoner, to color and the color of the miliary invested the residence of Charles Walsh, near Comp Douglas. His house was entered and a ports of the contents taken to camp. Captain Cantodt, and a private named Charles Tavens, both belonging to the rabel army, were there, and were arrested as spies. In Walsh's house were found two hundred stand of arms, while all the neary ammunition, and two cert loads of large revolvers, loaded, capped, and ready for use. In regard to the arrest of Wish, Col. Sweet says he has evidence enough against him to haure his swinging for treason. Col. Sweet has proof in his possession that it was the plan of the rebel conspirators and home traitors to release the rabel prisoners at Camp Douglas and burn the city.

Smultaneously with the above arrests by the

Simultaneously with the above arrests by the military, the pilice entered a room in the building add ning the Matteon House, and captured two large boxes filled with loaded gains,

New York, November 7. I telli ence terrived to d y from Mexico states that Garcia de la Carderra, Saudral, and other J ari (leaders in the department of the department of the department of the department of the cardinal department o

The back Victoria, from Miragone, reports

A mounted per left of the cook Nov. 7.

A mounted per left of the men has been organized by the circles for the procedic of the channel of the cook of the condition steamer Goorea of the condition of the condit Pive transports, with troops, arrived this

the ruing.

The R chine ad En ulter of the 3d announces the capture of Plymouth by our grimous. After three hours tighting the forts were passed, and all their guns dismonnted, when the reless evacuated the place under a severe shelling.

South Poixt, Nov. 7.

Two small steamers, named the Barnum and Fawn, that have been aground a few miles above Lonisa, Ky., on the Big Sandr, were burned yesterday by Witcheu's robel command, 500 strong.

CINCINNATI, NOV. 7.

Cincinnati, Nov. 7.

Col. Sam Medary died at Columbus to-day.

Washington, Nov. 7.

Admiral Stribbling, commanding a squadron, communicates to the Navy Department the particulars of an expedition from the United States bark Resolute, on blockade duty at St. Andrews Bay, Florida.

It resulted in the destruction of 50 salt-vats, capable of making from 500 to 1,000 gallons each, and 150 kettles, 65 to 201 gailons cach; 500 is lebs of salt were also de troved, 21 wagons, 500 cords of wood, and 150 buildings, being til preparty of Confederates.

Gen. Slough, Military Governor of Alexandria, has received orders to tak charge of the troops on the Orange and Alexandria, Railroad and Matarsas Gap Road. Col. Wells, present Provest Martial General of Alexandria, has been designated to fill his place as Military Governor during his absence in the field.

Letters received in this city by a mysal officer from an officer in command of one of the divisions of the Mississippi squadron, dated Chattaneogra Ist, says: My boats had two brushes with Hoods ferces, and repnised him both times. He has now gone down below the shoats.

Buffalo, Nov. 8.

Maior-General Peck issued last evening Gen.

Major-General Peck issued last evening General Order No. 1. stating that in conformity with instructions from Headquarters Department of the East, be land assumed command of the forces on this frontier. He also states that no interference with elections will be permitted.

New York, Nov. 8.

Gen. Hancock has issued a congratulatory order to the corps for their coulact in the affair of the 27th uit. He says: Newspaper correspondents not on the field misrepresented the affair as a disaster. The corps was by pursuit of a defaulte object, distinct from the operations of other parts of the army, when it was attacked in the k we always force of the enems is infanty. so affected. In this house were found several course of the conversions of the conversions. Some of those reflectare reported to have made a contession at the intention was to fire the clay to-night direction was to fire the clay to-night of reflectare reported to have made a contession at the intention was to fire the clay to-night of reflectare reported to have made a contession at the parts of the prisoners at Camp Douglas. A large quantity of arms and ammunition as it and.

Second In spatch.—Among the arm stare Col. St. Leger. Creenteed Morgan's command, F. Shands and Chas, Traverse, 200 cand of ms. two cart-back of revolver, and a large land it of animum tion were found in Walsh start of the start of the same were received by John Wentwick, and the fact that it is the commanding the coming of large num as of salwhackers. Col. Sweet. commanding the coming of large num as of the salural start of the salural start of the salural start of the fact that is the city limits, and scattered through the city we loss directions. The military and police reconstantly coursely the city, and have just for them, but they managed to clade them and arrived safely to-day with all their plunder. The fact leaked at a hundred suspicious characters, arrived ere this morni of a mcanada. The military in the city is a hundred suspicious characters, arrived ere this morni of a mcanada. The military in the city is the city of the city is a hundred suspicious characters, arrived ere this morni of a mcanada. The military can define the clay of the parts of the army who lost about 1009 prisoners, several colors and tengue. The early was repulsed by the cavalry and in the rear, by five brigates of evalry, and in the rear, by five brigates of evalry, and in the rear, by five and in the rear, b

f the rebel attack on Saturday night: The

veels, including the raising of the vessel, but I knowth having been recaptured, all this will not be done! the rebels.

The Hereld's Martinsburg correspondent says that General Sherldan, accompanied by Colonel took, General Grant's chief of staff, Capt. T. W. Moore, and others, while on a visit to Calcuel Edwards, at Windhester, were suddenly taken with symptoms of poisoning by corrosive sublimate. The most ready antidotes were administered, and at last accounts, all were done well, though their lives at one time were aimest hopeless. The poison is supposed to have been contained in some choese of which all had partaken.

Boston, Nov. 8.

The Kearsarge arrived here last night. She

Bosrox, Nov. 8.

The Kearsarge arrived here last night. She led as a prisoners of war the chief engineer and bosts wain of the Alabama, and the surgeon and staten men of the pirate Fiorida.

The Florida arrived at Bahia Bay, San Salvador, on the night of the 7th. The Massachusens was also in the harbor waiting for coal. Captain Collins determined to sink the Florida in port, and at 3 o'clock cleared for her, hitting her on the quarter-deck without doing great damage.

image.
Captain Collins now called out to surrender
he would sluk her. The First Lieutenant of
a Florida replied that under the circumstances,

design of the lest received globes train, was at the lest beautiful control strong. The shockers, two the simulated strong. The shockers were the short of colorant than, allies allow The short of the short of the same short of the short of the short of the same short of the short of the short of the same short of the short of the same short of the short

[From the Albany Argus.] THE INDIANA MEAL-TUB PLOT. RUPUBLICAN AGENTS GET IT UP!

DEMOCRATS COMBINE TO PUT IT DOWN! TESTIMONY OF BINGHAM.

proters were so apparent in their relation of the testimoty of Bingham and others in regard to the Dodd and Stidgers conspiracy in Indiana,

determined upon.

As Chairman of the Democratic State Central

As thatman of the behovement state central numitities I had, on the 11th of August, notified the members of a meeting to be held on the 1th of the same month to fill the vacancies on e State ticket. So Important did 1 and my lends regard the affair that we called the continuous titus to explain a day explicit day for the nursual

side, and (it is supposed with the connivance of Government) organized a system of secret so-detics and involved them in a plot. He was the boon companion of Gen. Carrington, the man who discovered the plot: and he e-caped after he arrest, it is believed by the convivance of the Government officials.

Sidgers was confessedly in the employment of the Administration as a detective, and he made binuself Grand Secretary of the Order, conducted the correspondence, and could make it more or less treasonable, as he wished. The whole affair was carried on by these men, with

cials. Governor Morton knew it, General Carrington was in contant communication with the lotters. The Democrate leaders alone were kept in ignerance, and when at last it was infeded to them, they combined to arrest the scheme of folly and wickedness.

The conspiracy at most was the affair of sixteen men, one half Republican spies and the test dupes. Repelling a reference to Mr. McDonald, our late candidate for Governor, as implicated in the plot, the Indiana State Sentinel, conducted by Mr. Bingham, says:

"The reference of the Commercial to Joseph E. McDonald is most influences. Governor Morton well knows that not a member of his own party in the State would have gone further to protect him from any act of violence than his competitor in the guisernatorial canvass as there

protect that from any act of viocence that neon-competitor in the gubernatorial canvass as there is certainly not one who was and is more firmly opposed to any revolutionary schemes, which noight 'end in the ruin and destruction of the State.' The contrast between the acts of fovernor Morton and Mr. MeDonald in refer-ence to the 'revolution,' as the Commer-cial terms it, reflects the highest credit upon the latter. Governor Morton knew for many days all

the control of the co

clarm of the 1st cavary eivision train, was attacked by the band of rebel rovers under the Tate brothers, two hundred strong. The Major made rapid distribution of his forces, charged and deficated them, killing Major Tate, and wounding Fiel and Terrill, officers of his companies to the same application to other prominent being and the immense drain master up in the territory of the war, our production has largely increased since 1860; that our imports are therefore within our own means of payment; and that instead of this country being indebted to thought I ought not to keep. I put leading

way ears after the American model, has adopted our system of street nomenclature (calling a line of streets by one name, instead of considering every block as a separate street), and ass commenced numbering the houses with odd numbers on one side and even on the other, instead of having Number 1 on the right facing Number 500 on the left. "Give and take" is a model motto for society in these and similar cases.

Both Mr. McDonald and myself were fully convinced that the anthorities here knew all about the contemplated revolution, hence there was no necessity for our communicating to them the information we had received. This trial has developed the fact that the authorities here knew all about this scheme before I was informed of it.

They came to that conclusion finally, and left. Colonel Walker was here from the morning of the 5th of August to the night of the 13th of August, find Mr. Dodd was in this city for two weeks, the authorities knowing all the time their complicity in the proposed incendiary schemes. I state these facts in reply to a question put to me by the Judge Advocate some days ago, why I did not inform the authorities at the time Mr. Dodd informed me of the schemes determined upon. model motto for society in these and similar cases.

What is called the Penny Postage System, which went into operation in England early in 18th, was adopted in the United States in March, 18th, and went into practice in the following July. It would be simply waste of words to declare how satisfactory the change has been. We are en the eye of another great Postal benefit; this very day the Money Order system will go into effect. Like the Penny Postage, it comes to us from England, and promises to be a decided benefit to the public. Let us briefly indicate what this system will effect. Let us ndecated fencet to the public. Let us briefly ndicate what this system will effect. Let us uppose that Mr. John Smith, residing in St. Yaul, Minnesota, should desire to remit the sum of nine dollars and twenty-five cents to his wife then in Reading, Pennsylvania, he must ask the cost-master of St. Lonis to give him a stricted form of aculientian to be filled in rinted form of application, to be filled u tilt the fact that John Smith, at St Louis, desire a send such an amount to Mary Smith, at Hea-gg (in each case the Christian names of bot be stopped. Mr. Dodd and Col. Waiker were present some time during the sessions of the committee, and both assured the committee that all their appreheusions might be quieted—that everything connected with the proposed revolution had been stopped, and that nothing of the kind should take place. The committee were satisfied with this assurance, and returned to their homes. And no revolution, no insurrection, the prospect of which had excited so much alarm, took place."

Western Louisiana—Alamning Committee or Arames.—The New Orleans Times has reor AFFAIRS.—The New Orleans Times has re-ceived the Louisiana (Alexandria) Democrat of the 19th uit., from which it copies the following article. It shows that the people la the western part of Louisiana are in a sad condiwestern part of Louisiana are in a second tion:

The condition of affairs, of what was once the State of Louisiana, is becoming really alarming. The long dread winter at hand, the town and country filled with a population whose prospects for a subsistence at best were precious, but rendered doubly so by the action of the Government hundred of families, many of them those of soldiers, whose onlymeans of living is the little store of Confederate money they, by the most binching economy, had managed to

ig me nev-orders are: g ne redes not exceeding \$10. 19 cents or \$10 1d not exceeding \$20. 11 cents over \$10 1d not exceeding \$20. 20 cents.

The rates in England are six cents for sum ander \$8, and twelve ceuts for sums under \$25 Fliere is no compensation, however, to post masters in England for transacting the money masters in Engand for transacting the Bolacy order business; it goes into their general work whereas, with us, except where the posturas-ter's annual salary exceeds \$4,000, he is to be allowed one-third of the fees received for the issue of money-orders, and one eighth of one per cent upon the gross amount of orders published. silowed eneshird of the fees received for the issue of noneex-orders, and one eighth of one percent 'npon the gross amount of orders paid. This alle wance cannot be regarded as niggardly; indeed, its fault is on the other side. An important question is, will the Money Order system pay? We believe that it will, after a tine. The issuing of money orders has been part of the British post-office rontine for nearly eightly years. Jutil 1810, however, it was a riviate undertaking in the hands of a few general ost-offices in London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. Before they entered upon it, certain of the German States had used it in their postal department, in 1840, ceasing to be a private speculation, it was made a distinct branch of the post-office in London. In 1848, over 4,000,000 forders were issued for \$40,000,000. In 1859, the amount remitted exceeded \$75,250,000, and in 1862 (the latest period of any official statement accessible to us), there were 7,580,455 money orders issued in Great Britain and Ireland for \$90,800,740. After deducting all expenses, the profit on that year exceeded \$150,000. From 1852 to 1862 the whole amount of money orders lost was only \$4,335. Such a thing as the forgery of a money-order is of rare scentracte in Eugland, where it sheld as felony, and severely, as well as surely, punishable, to forge the signature, as a reciplent, to any order. In England a single money-order can be obtained for any sum not exceeding \$50. Early in 1862, the system being then not only self-supporting, but profitable, it was extended to Australia, and has since been extended to Queensland, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope. Here, we have no doubt, it will be successful from the beginning, and speedily remnerative. It will be subject to competition, of course, from the Express Companies, but as its application will almost exclusively be for smil suns, the rivalry between the public lustitution and the private carriers will probably not be very great.—Philadelphia Press.

not be very great.—Philadelphia Press.

Observing, a few days since, a rough-looking customer in the enstody of a policeman, and followed by a large concourse of the canaille, I inquired of one of the crowd, a verdant-looking son of Erln, what offence the culpit had been puilts of. "Sure, an' he attimpted to commit suicide, he'did," was the reply. "Suicide!" I cjaculated in surprise. "By what means, pray?" "By listin' his poor old father over the head wid a club till he lay for dead, the born divil!" rejoined my informant. It was seeme minutes ere I ceased to contemplate the deprayity of manklud in general, and suicides depravity of manklud in general, and suicides

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 30, 1864.

In one respect the rebels have not misjudges or misseque ented the Federal forces; they have being due to be of terpring, energetic, and prompt in most lestances where these requirements are no constant.

they have unterly and inherally failed, may not be seemen have fail to of themselves as that of these whose duty it has been to remise their efforts fruitiess and ours successful. Hood an operationally did all that he possibly could accomplish, yet in diang thus he really accomplished but very little. Aircade do the trains announce their arrival in the "Gate City." at all hours of the wenty-four, by the shrill whise ling of their bosometives, and in the songs of the negro laboures, as they proceed cheering with the work of mhonding and storing away the rast supplies which are accomulating. The detection of modeling and storing away the rast supplies which are accomulating the accomplishing with all kinds of supplies for the accounts which Northern journals have given concerning our straintien leok very strange. We have been represented by some as in a very prevailous condition, living most economically, and destined soon to either starve or examine. On the contrary, no change has existed in our mode of living, unlies the for the batter, for the contrary twenty miles from us has furnished many delleaches which has presence of the rebels in obtaining. Cattle have furnished food fully as mutitions as ther have every done, while corn, wheat, and verystable, would have assisted effectually in emplying any decicioners which might have been produced had our having in that vicinity might have given us come difficulty in obtaining. Cattle have furnished food fully as mutitions as ther have every done, while corn, wheat, and verystable, would have assisted effectually in emplying any decicioners which might have been produced had our hard.

From Naturaz.—The Natchez Conrier, of ottors of the past shall be the foundation of experimental in the future. The hearts of all who that the consent in the future. The hearts of all who the train and of the consent in the fut

main and occupy it, and resolved that the efforts aftine past shall be the foundation of the gailant companied of shall be cheerfully responded to, and their demanded.

About two lumdered families were solliged to remain in the city until our communication with the South was again opened, and are made with the South was again opened, and are made with the South was again opened, and are made with the South was again opened, and are made with the South was again opened, and are made with the South was again opened, and are made with the South was again opened, and are mill the empty trains which are hourly leaving here with all portable articles of household in the street of the control of the many in the city, cent to have experienced an entire that the street of the control of them as kind-made, and the street of the power of others to do them as kind-made. The provisions, set to street the street of the control of them as kind-made. The provisions are heaving for the south provisions, and have in many instruces befrieded them when it was and centrolly of the Pederal authorities have not failed to call forth their warmest experiences and entire the street of the control of the control of the provisions, and the control of the provisions, are leaving for the North in large numbers. The gamest cline to the different candidates to provisions, are leaving for the North in large numbers. The gamest cline to the control of the labor of the ded.

North in large numbers. The gamest cline of the control of the labor of the ded.

Pourse. The control of the labor of the ded.

Pourse of the labor of th wile, contering in every direction in their flight. In this little encounter fifteen prisoners were taken, who claimed to belong to different regiments of the Confederate service. Their names are as follows:

Mm. C. Alkins, co. F. 36th Ga.
Wm. P. Chalmers, co. K. 11th Texas.
Thos. Madder, co. D. 20th Ga.
Hiram G. Mackin. 16th Ga. cavalry.
Geo. A. Milan, co. A. 8th Ga.
Geo. A. Milan, co. A. 8th Ga.
Geo. A. M. Ginniss, co. H. 2d Ga. cavalry.
Curran Smith, co. K. 4th Texas cavalry.
Wm. A. Talver, co. A. 10th Coufed. cav.
David G. Weaver, co. H. 2d Ga. cav.
Joel Windey, co. B. 5th Ga.
Rozelle Whaley, co. A. 12d Ga.
Wm. J. Carr, conscript.
Geo. Jenkins, conscript.

Geo, Jenkius, conscript.
John Weir, conscript.
Peter Weir, conscript.
This lot of prisoners are of the usual type of Southern soldiers—miscrably clad, and a villations-looking set.
After the rebel cavalry had been scattered, three hundred and hay wagons were brought acress the river, and, within four hours, were filled with corn from the cribs and wheat from the garner. In this vicinity all kinds of grain were found in great ubundance. This is considered the arcen spot of Georgia. It is known that the corntry from Allanta to Augusta has been equally productive during the pat season. Who knows but our army may advance through and enjoy the invuries which it effect?
It is worthy of remark that this expedition lost neither horse nor wagon during its stay in the enemy's country, either by capture or from the difficulties which were met with, owing to the bad condition of the roads.
The country between this city and Lawrence-ville is much like that through which our army has passed north of Atlanta. Its face is rough and hilly, while innumerable roads and lanes intersect each other throughout the entire distance, rendering it very difficult to guard by a sanaif force, and requiring the utmost vigilance on the part of those accompanying the expedition in order to prevent surprise, and to lusure perfect success.

REFEL MAIL CATTURED.

At Betkshire, a mail was found in the post-office, which was taken possession of and

At Betkshire, a mail was found in the postoffice, which was taken possession of and
brought in. The letters which it contained were
tilled with regrets on account of the continuance
of the war, and indicated that the writers were
impatiently waiting for more peaceful times.
Beside the grain which was seemed in this
neighberhood, about one hundred head of fine
cattle, sheep, hogs, mules, horses, and wagons
were also brought in. SENTIMENTS OF THE PEOPLE.

SENTIMENTS OF THE PROPLE.

A strong under-current of Unionism was discovered to exist among the citizens who reside on the west side of Yellow river, white on the east side the inhabitants, who are mostly of the wealthy class, are bitter secessionists and are rapidly removing their valuables, in anticipation of future raids or the advance of our army. In this section many of our seddiers, who have been confined in Andersonville and have escaved here afterward been chased by bloodbeen confined in Andersonville and have escaped, have afterward been chased by blood-hounds. A number of these animals were killed by our men. A citizen, whose name I did not learn, was brought in as a prisoner, on the charge of having been engaged in this devilish business, and of having been instrumental in causing the death of one or two of our solidiers. This may be considered the most successful of the many expeditions which have gone out for forage, and reflects credit upon those who controlled its operations and directed its movements. We lost two men, who were killed by bushwhackers.

The ouartermaster who accompanied the ex-

The quartermaster who accompanied the expedition, reports, as the result of the exertions made, six limited and seventy wagons, well loaded with corn, five of wheat, one of cotton, beside the articles of which no report was made, such as sweet and Irish potatoes, poultry, honey, fruits and vegetables of various kinds. I am informed that at least one thousand bales of eotton might have been scenred, had there been sufficient means of transportation. This article we did not need so badly as forage; and it was left undisturbed. It will be aimost certain to fall into the hands of our troops at some future time.

THE WEATHER.

The past four weeks have been extremely favorable for raiding and foraging parties. Each day has brought with it the mild heat of an autumnal sun, and the baimy air for which this elimate has been noted. We caused expect to be thus favored much longer, for the rainy season is already at hand, and fre-puntly threatens to lestow upon us that which it has so long withheld.

HEALTH. HEALTH. The troops in and around Atlanta are, for the most part, enjoying the best of health. Few are innutes of hospitals; but those who are there receive the best and most careful treatment which the medical department can extend. In fact, we all believe ourselves to be prospering

[Secial Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.]

LETTER FROM ATLANTA, GA.

ATLANTA, GA., Oct. 30, 1864.

In one respect the rebels have not misjudged

RESEL MAJOR TO BE SHOT.—It will be seen by the accompanying order that Major Enoch W. Wolf, of Ford's battalion, C. S. A., has been selected for execution in retallation for the marder of Major Wilson by the guerilla Jim Reeve . Majer Wolf was among the prisoners captured at Mine Creek, near Mound City, and was I ought to St. Louis Sunday last with the prise Lers from Warrensburg. The Union underetands that it was at first intended by the

DIED. At 6 o'clock, on the 6th Instant, Chartery C. San-In Strawl we, than lon county, I williams, on the tet

inst, Mr. Riven for F. Lvilla, aged sixty-eth fit villa.
On the evening of the 6th inst. Zwalent Riven value there of H. C. and Louise B. Himman, aged digit years and eventuen days.
On Threaday, October 25th, 1861, at his residence, opposite the mouth of Red River, in Madison counts, Kw. Jours Curran Martin, older som of Captain John Martin, of Clark county.

THE UNDERSIGNED, ADMINISTRATOR OF THE cetatal of C. M. Meteralf, decreased, has rold the Interest of decedent in the National Hotel in this city to Mrs. M. J. Meteril and her brother. Charles Kean, who will continue the business under the sum of Meteralf & Kean. continue the business under the name of commend them to the continued favo Louisville, Nov. 7, 1-64 and d3.2 w2 WANTED-AGENTS! AGENTS! In every county of #10 a month (expenses prid) to introduce #10em co and merul articles, the best-selling ever offered or particulars address, with stamp, John F. LORD, hiddeford, Malue.

TO MAKE EVERY PERSON INDEPENDENTLY IRICH. For thirty-five cents I will inform every Lady or renteman how I made Setuous, and how they can do the same. All letters answered the same day they are received. Address C. WILSON WHITE, P. O. Bex 197, Toledo, Lucas co., Ohio. LUBIN.

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EOBERT BASSETT, Secretary.

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spendid Elack or Brown, leaving the Hair coft and beautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c. BY The Gendine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE-LOR on the four cides of seath box. FACTORY No. St Barclay Street, New Yorks

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HARdin county but as a runaway, October 13, 1864, a
new owners, who can't benevit Harly MA, and
rever woman, who can't benevit Harly MA, and
rever county, Kv. Naid verry woman is shout 5 for 19
inches high, and is about 29 or 39 years of age, very
black complexion, siender built, and weight about 150
pounds.

JETTES ON COUNTY,
STATE OF REWINGEN, SCT.

TAKEN UP, ON THE 1670 OF SEPTEMber, as as earry, by C. W. Samuels, of mad
convert Holds E. Syears eld and past, full 15 hands
high, flat mane, but leather red, hind feet white, white
ramming up the left leg haif way to the knee, and he has
a few with bairs on the Set side of the Grochad. He
was barefored when taken ap, but had been shad all
round not long before a and he in rather mellined to pace.
Appraired at 520 by M. N. Resugh, a justice of the peace
in and for acid county. Given mader my hand him 8th
and chiefly the side of the Grochad. He
was barefored when taken ap, but had been shad all
round not long before a and he in rather mellined to pace.
Appraired at 520 by M. N. Resugh, a justice of the peace
in and for acid county. Given mader my hand this 8th
and disky.

K. N. REAUGH, J. P. J. C.

THE HAVE SHEN CHARLE HERETOFORE TO WI lurnish on "Soperior Family BAND-LOOM fast enough to till orders. We have now the pleasure of informing purchasers that we have made such accusatedly on hand. To those who have saver seen them we will only say that, by alongly turning a creak, which can be done by e by or qirl fourteen years old. From Sheen to thirty yards of Joans Twood, Liner, D meet's Cotton or Linen, So, can be sween per day by the same drawing through. Those Louis have the two-lor's latest improvements parallel in January. Apply to F. H. TAYLOUS & CO., lytte wiff ALJ, D. Bondment's zeed Store, lytte wiff

Kentucky Female College. TABLE INSTITUTION, OWERD BY THE SAP-I TISTN of Shelby county, Kr., will reopen, under the direction of Rev. J. W. Goognam and May T. M., Varcen, A. W., Frincipair, on the first Monday in Reptember, 1864, and clives the second would of June, 1865.

For further particulars address cities of the Prin-cipair, at Diet yville, Kr., or are directs whilehed in the Western Mesonder.

On Strand Board Trusters.

Jaz. E. PRELPS, ISAAC H. CALDWELL, Late of hopkinsville. Late Cash. Br. Bk. Hop Jo. K. Gany,
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Lineville,
Jas. B. Turnley,
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1,100 ACRES OF LAND IN McLEAN

Lown of Eurosy-will rich and well

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notarize act, or to Lu her Bard, on the grants acres

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RALLY, FREEMEN, TO YOUR COUNTRY'S CALL! COUNTRY'S CALL!

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beingy and ray above to sit and sold are
were to allowed to the coldle not this regimen. More
were an adversable to turnles taker ow a horse and
horse egalyment with be allowed to do so.
All see of twelve mouths regiments be containing,
No better opportunity is effect than the Mee
wishing to cold, and to see wishing to sell the ard man. New is the time
to suit yourserve SAMULE Mee Elling, Maj.,
13 when the cold in the co

CHAS.B. SCHECK HEANTZ Cote with Brandels & Crawford, L. LEGNARD Cate of Waters & Fox). E. D. Tylke (of the firm of Ju. E. Tyler & Co.).

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THE FAMILIES OF SAMUEL BEOWN AND RO-BERT MAN left Neaky to about the lot of May to come to Lone withe, since which thus we have beard nothing from Lavas. If this reach we make you have your as at Lou willow is addressing L. D. Francows, the

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TYPE TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION OF BETHANY COLLEGE will commence on the first
I may in Orthote, 184. We are happy to sanousce
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aspectation. The leaving one bean furures in
grouning an able and experienced Professor to Sill
recchair of Mastreastles, in the person of B. W.
Johnson, an homorable graduats of Methany O'they
many years ago, and resunity Previous of Suraks
College With every field of the thoroughly schemtion, literary, and classical education, and situated
among the bile of a set Virginia, lie a region remarks
to be hearthful, and estical education, and situated
among the bile of a set Virginia, lie a region remarkthe hearthful, and estical education, and situated
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and honer in the liture.

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ENTLY TOTAL TOWN OF A OFFICE C. L. LOOS. Secretary, Bethan; Brocke on, W. Va. ac30 dawn and

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